

Ministers run risk of revolt over rate increases

John Carvel looks at the impact of cuts in government grants to finance councils

THE Government runs the risk of another Tory backbench revolt on Wednesday when MPs debate the rate support grants orders.

This year's local authority settlement threatens to cause big rate increases in most of the Tory home counties only a month before they go to the polls for the four-year county elections.

Unless these councils are able to raise their balances, they will be forced to raise rates significantly higher than inflation, even if they keep spending constant in real terms.

Oxfordshire, a traditionally low-spending county which met its government target exactly in its last budget, would need an 11 per cent rate increase just to hit target again in 1985/86.

Berkshire, East Sussex, Essex, Gloucestershire, Hampshire, Hertfordshire, Surrey, Warwickshire, West Sussex and Wiltshire would need an increase of more than 7.5 per cent to stand still at a time when the Government reckons inflation is running at only 4.5 per cent.

The figures are based on a computer run, organised for the Guardian, using data from the Government's block grant model.

The main reason is that the Government has cut the proportion of council spending financed by exchequer grants. The effect for England as a whole is to transfer about £800 million from the national to the local taxpayer, equivalent to adding 8p in the pound to the rates.

Rate increases will rise even more sharply if councils overspend their targets. For example, if all shire counties had "overspent" by 1 per cent this year they would have suffered grant penalties worth £88 million. If the same overspend were repeated in 1985/86, the penalties would be £240 million.

But the impact of the settlement will be even more severe for rate increases in many Conservative shire districts. Some would face enormous rate increases if they chose to spend at target.

The increase would be 95 per cent for Wansdyke (Avon), 63 per cent for East Cambridgeshire and 59 per cent for Broxbourne (Hertfordshire).

These figures are somewhat unrealistic because these councils have such low spending levels and high income from profits on council house rents that they are unlikely to spend anywhere near their targets in the coming year.

The Guardian has therefore analysed the 142 shire district councils spending at target in this financial year. Of these, 108 would need rate increases of more than 10 per cent if they were to spend at target again. The figures assume no movement of balances in either year.

South Shropshire is an extreme example. This year its budget exactly matches its target of £15 million and it receives £1 million grant from the Government. Next year its grant for spending at target will fall to £800,000 and, without raising the reserves, it would need a 40 per cent rate increase to balance the books.

Other shire districts needing rate increases of more than 20 per cent on this basis include: Christchurch, North Dorset, Poole, West Dorset and Wimbome (all in Dorset); Bournemouth, Chelmsford (Essex); Gloucester and Tewkesbury (Gloucestershire); North Shropshire; Stafford; and Mid-Sussex.

Conservative MPs representing these areas have been told about their local councils' displeasure with the grant settlement and with the new rules.

MPs force safety debate

By Sarah Boseley

The Labour Party is forcing a debate in Parliament on safety regulations for big chemical plants, to ensure that a Bhopal-type disaster never happens in Britain.

The Control of Industrial Major Hazards Regulations, commonly known as the Seveso Directive after the Italian village made uninhabitable in 1976 by a huge chemical leak, have been drawn up by the Health and Safety Executive to bring Britain in line with the rest of the Common Market.

Normally the executive's regulations go through Parliament on the nod, but several bodies, including fire authorities, trade unions, and the metropolitan authorities that contain hazardous "big bang" plants think they do not go far enough.

Even before Bhopal many bodies had been agitating for stronger measures and more public accountability.

The regulations, originally a

response to the Flixborough fire of 1974, requires plants storing dangerous chemicals in large quantities to notify the executive and submit a written "safety case" on their plant. The manufacturers must prepare an on-site emergency plan for dealing with an accident, and the local authority must provide one for the surrounding areas. Manufacturers should also inform local people of the nature of the risk.

One of the main objections is that only the 250 most dangerous chemical plants will be involved. Neither councils nor local residents will have any right to know what is stored at a plant that has less than the specified level of any chemical.

Mr Sheila McKee, health and safety officer of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, said: "The majority of hazardous plants in urban areas will not be affected by these new regulations. None of the sites in recent British explosions

would have been covered." Mr John Prescott, Labour's Shadow Employment Secretary, said of the regulations: "It is a step forward we wouldn't want to oppose, but a number of matters could lead to confusion."

He feared that local authorities which needed help and information from the chemical companies, and from the executive would be unlikely to get it. Guidance notes on what the chemicals could do were not being supplied for the councils, which would have no right to see the company's emergency plan.

Perhaps worst of all are the cutbacks in the numbers of health and safety inspectors. Ms Lisa Jenkins, the officer responsible for inspectors at the Institution of Professional Civil Servants said: "I don't think the regulations go far enough. The number of premises they will now cover has been substantially reduced from what was originally intended. The HSE knows it

doesn't have the resources to do it."

"There is considerable concern about whether it can cover the premises that are now included. It's also appalling that the companies have until 1988 to come into line."

The total number of inspectors projected by the Government when it came into power in 1979 was 1,150, she said. At the moment there are about 840. The number of inspectors actually in the field has dropped from 860 to about 650.

At Grimsby, where the Ciba-Geigy plant manufactures methyl isocyanate, the chemical that escaped at Bhopal, the HSE office had been closed. It was covered by the Sheffield office, which had 34 inspectors in 1980 and now has 24, just two specialising in chemicals. The Association of Metropolitan Authorities said of the directive: "As far as it goes, it's fine. The trouble is it's the bare minimum required by the EEC directive."

Labour of love on piece of history

By Tom Sharraz

SIX women are included in the building team which is restoring the Manchester house where Emmeline Pankhurst founded the Women's Social and Political Union.

The six share all the work on the site, including heavy labouring, with their 16 male colleagues.

The house, 62 Nelson Street near Manchester Infirmary, was the home of Mrs Pankhurst and her family after the death of her husband, Richard, in 1898.

It was there, on October 10, 1903, that she called the meeting which saw the foundation of the WSPU in support of the campaign for women's votes.

The property is one of a pair of semi-detached late Georgian or early Victorian houses which by the mid-1970s had fallen into decay. The owners, the Manchester Area Health Authority, twice sought permission to demolish but were refused. Both houses are Grade II listed buildings, and No 62 enjoys a star as well for its historical associations.

The threat to the houses provoked a vigorous outcry, and a trust was formed to save them. An appeal was launched, and in 1980 volunteers started work by clearing up the surroundings, carting loads of rubbish out of the garden.

The trust now leases the properties from the health authority.

The 22 workers at the Pankhurst site are employed by the Greater Manchester Employment Association under the Manpower Services Commission's community programme.

All six women in the team are Sue Olsson, Pauline Young, Julie Carrigan, Linda Carver, Margaret Barton, and Debbie Ormiston — come from the Greater Manchester area.

Mrs Olsson, aged 39, said: "I think most of us responded to an article in the Manchester Evening News. They'd been advertising for women to work on the Pankhurst site for a long time, but nobody had actually come and asked for a job. It's a shell supported by scaffolding, but when the first phase of the work is finished in about 18 months it will house a library and reading room, an information centre about women's organisations and activities, a meeting hall, and other rooms for classes or small conferences.

The room where the 1903 meeting took place will be decorated and furnished in the period.

The Pankhurst Trust has so far received grants and donations of £100,000, but Dr Sue Butler, the secretary, said that another £50,000 was needed to complete the first phase.

It is expected that £400,000 will be needed to complete restoration of both houses.



WOMEN'S PLACE: The six women at the former Pankhurst home they are helping to renovate are, from left, Pauline Young, Linda Carver, Sue Olsson, Debbie Ormiston, Margaret Barton, and Julie Carrigan. Picture by Denis Thorpe

Owen appeals to High Court in battle for more TV coverage of Alliance

By Colin Brown

Dr David Owen, leader of the Social Democratic Party, will today ask the High Court to force the Broadcasting Complaints Commission to consider his claim that the SDP-Liberal Alliance is treated unfairly in television current affairs programmes.

The crux of Dr Owen's case is that, based on the Alliance's percentage of the vote at the last general election, ITV and the BBC are showing bias against it.

The Alliance won 25.4 per cent of votes cast in the 1983 general election, only 2 per cent fewer than Labour.

The commission has declined to hear Dr Owen's complaints. An SDP spokesman said yesterday: "If the commission don't hear our complaint there is nowhere you can go to have a decision made about unfair political reporting on TV and radio."

The Alliance has reluctantly accepted for the time being a 5:54 ratio in the share of party political broadcasts with the Tories and Labour. These are not regarded as of vital importance but this ratio also applies to all coverage in a general election.

However, no such ratio, agreed by the Commons Broadcasting Committee, applies at other times. The SDP claims that after monitoring the BBC 9 o'clock news and the ITV News at Ten it has evidence that it is treated unfairly.

Labour had 22 per cent of the coverage and the SDP 6 per cent.

Time taken up by Conservatives—72 per cent of political coverage—clearly reflected the fact that it included interviews with ministers.

The Alliance's opponents might also argue that its analysis does not show that some of the time devoted to Labour may have been "bad" publicity.

This may also be regarded as an irrelevance if one accepts the adage: "I don't care what they say about me as long as they spell my name correctly."

Dr Owen wrote to the chairman of the commission, Baroness Pike, last June to protest about the treatment of the Alliance. He named Panorama, Weekend World and TV Eye, as the worst offenders on TV, and the daily BBC radio programme Today.

Dr Owen protested about lack of balance and said that the voting figures showed a considerable shift of support towards the Alliance, quite different to the level which the Liberal Party had had on its own from 1945.

"It is our contention that this change in voting patterns had not been matched by any equivalent change in the way British politics is reported and discussed by the BBC and the IBA," said Dr Owen.

TUC may suspend two rebel unions

By Keith Harper

The electricians' and engineers' unions could be suspended from TUC membership on Wednesday for accepting government money to conduct ballots.

If the TUC employment committee adopts this drastic course, which would produce wide divisions in the trade union movement, its decision would have to be ratified a week later by the TUC general council. It could come after Mr Norman Willis, TUC general secretary, and Mr Bill Keys, chairman of its employment committee, have met the executives of both unions tomorrow.

Mr Keys, general secretary of the print union Sogat, said last night that if the two unions maintained their stance, they should be suspended until this year's congress in September unless a special congress was convened before then.

The unions, which together represent about 13 per cent of the TUC's membership, were defying a congress decision reached nearly three years ago. Mr Keys and Mr Willis have already met Mr Eric Hammond, general secretary of the 420,000-member Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunications and Plumbing Union, to discuss the position. It was Mr Hammond's idea for TUC leaders to meet the EETPU.

The leadership of the million-strong Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers has also been asked to accept government money. Their decision will be officially announced this month, but the vote has gone in favour of state aid for balloting.

Members of the TUC's employment committee have received their papers for Wednesday's meeting. They do not contain any positive suggestion that unions should be suspended because Mr Willis and Mr Keys are still trying to persuade the AUEW and EETPU to think again.

The ranks of those seeking to take action against the two unions have been swelled by Mr David Bassett, general secretary of the General Municipal and Boilermakers' Union.

He believes that unions generally may change their attitude towards the Government's industrial relations legislation but that it should not be done until a special conference has had the opportunity to discuss it.

Cancer charities in BMA list of shareholders in tobacco firms

By David Hendle, Social Services Correspondent

Substantial amounts of shares in companies trading in the tobacco industry are held by two of Britain's largest cancer charities, the Church, universities, local councils and health authorities, a report published yesterday reveals.

The report, for the British Medical Association, was prepared by the research body Social Audit, and gives details of shareholding in the tobacco industry last September, when tobacco company shares had outpaced the rise in the stock market.

It also shows that at least 1,171 doctors, many of them members of the BMA, have substantial tobacco company shareholdings.

Social Audit examined shareholdings in six big companies. Three — BAT Industries, the Imperial Group, and Rothmans — are tobacco companies.

The others are Grand Metropolitan, which owns a US subsidiary tobacco company, Molins, which sells machinery to the tobacco industry, and B&W, which produces cigarette filters.

The report says that the list of shareholders among health authorities includes the Greater London Council, which has over a million shares, and the London Boroughs of Barking, Lambeth, Lewisham and Newham, as well as the Merseyside and West Midlands County Councils.

Conservative authorities with substantial shareholdings include the London Borough of Westminster, Harrow and Merton, and the counties of Avon, Berkshire, Devon, Dorset, Kent and East Sussex.

Health authorities with large shareholdings include Durham, Northumbria, West Sussex, Hertfordshire, Norwich and West Dorset.

Other shareholdings include pension funds covering workers in the National Coal Board, the Birmingham Post and Mail and the port employees' and dock workers' unions, and the Church of England dioceses have shares.

Dr John Havard, the secretary of the BMA, in launching the report, said yesterday: "I was very surprised however at the large number of organisations in the health area which are investing in tobacco and I believe in some cases it might be ignorance."

Dr John Dawson, secretary of the BMA board of science, said that organisations could not new ideas, ignorance

Informer workload brings 11 new QCs

From Paul Johnson in Belfast

Eleven junior counsel are this week to be made QCs in a move interpreted as an attempt to relieve some of the pressure on Northern Ireland's legal system.

The number of barristers being elevated represents an almost 50 per cent increase in the number of practising senior counsel. It has in part been made necessary because of the work created by the cases using informers.

The informers, or converted terrorists, as the Royal Ulster Constabulary prefers to describe them, have stretched the system because of the size of the trials, often with several defendants, and their lengths. Trials can take several months to complete.

The backlog of prisoners awaiting trial and the complexity of the cases have led to some defendants spending well over a year in custody. An other complication is that some accused choose particular barristers well known for their work in the field.

The situation has brought big rewards to the leading lawyers. There have been suggestions that up to a dozen QCs operating in the criminal law now earn over £200,000 a year.

The 12-day Christopher Black "supergrass" trial, which had 38 defendants, cost well over £1 million. One senior counsel allegedly received £85,000.

Promotion to the bench has therefore become less attractive for senior counsel. There are nine High Court judges, including the Lord Chief Justice and the three Law Justices of Appeal in the province.

Judges receive around £40,000 a year and are regarded as "legitimate" targets by the IRA and the Irish National Liberation Army.

Joe Joyce adds: Concern at the delay in bringing Dominic McGlinchey, former head of the IRA, to trial after his extradition to Northern Ireland was expressed yesterday by the Irish Republic's Attorney General, Mr Tom O'Higgins.

In his first comment on the case since Mr McGlinchey's extradition from the Republic last March, he set out clearly some of the boundaries which the Irish judiciary puts on its new policy of returning people wanted for certain non-political crimes to Northern Ireland.

Mr O'Higgins said that the European Court of Justice this week, said he was happy with his court's decision in the case since Mr McGlinchey's extradition was compatible with the murder of an elderly postmistress in County Antrim, could not be classed as political. Mr McGlinchey only went on trial in December and was convicted of the murder on Christmas Eve.

Mr O'Higgins said that the delay from March to December in putting him on trial "went against the limit of tolerance." He added: "I can see no justification for a situation in which people are sent across (the border) on proceedings of this nature and then held in cold storage."

NEWS IN BRIEF

Three die in fire

THREE men died in a house fire in Bristol early yesterday. The victims, in their 20s, were found in a first floor bedroom at the large terraced house at Kingsington Place, Easton.

Firemen rescued a young man and a woman from the attic window, and two other young men were led to safety by fire officers on the ground floor. Another young man escaped via a ground floor window.

Fowler firm on NHS drugs plan
THE Social Services Secretary, Mr Norman Fowler, has said he is standing firm on his plans to let the drugs doctors can prescribe the National Health Service.

In a weekend statement, he attacked the "black propaganda" of the drug industry over the scheme to cut the NHS drug bill, which, he said, had soared to £1.5 billion a year.

27 arrested at air base
PEACE campaigners said yesterday that bigger mass protests were planned at the Southrop American air-base in Norfolk where 27 demonstrators were arrested on Saturday.

Protesters armed with black saw blades cut through part of the perimeter chain-link fence near where they claim nuclear weapons are stored. They were all charged with criminal damage offences.

Girl hurt in hunt
A TEENAGE girl was knocked unconscious when pothunters and hunt saboteurs clashed near Chaulmleigh, Devon, on Saturday.

Cathy Finch, of Exeter, a hunt saboteur, received hospital treatment after the clash between around 30 saboteurs and 50 huntmen from the Tav Vale Flashes.

Callaghan better
THE former Labour prime minister, Mr James Callaghan, aged 72, is expected to leave St Thomas' Hospital, London, today after an operation last week to remove his gall bladder.

Cell death
Sarah Caroline Hewer, aged 21, on remand in custody on a shoplifting charge, was found dead in her cell on Saturday in Finsbury Park remand centre in Bristol. She is understood to have choked after being hit.

THE APPOINTMENT OF MAGISTRATES

Justices of the Peace in England and Wales are appointed by the Lord Chancellor. Appointments are made on the recommendation of local Advisory Committees.

The Committees welcome nominations of persons in all walks of life who are thought to have the qualities and time to serve as a Justice of the Peace. Any person or body may recommend a candidate for appointment.

Candidates must be below the age of 60 years but preference is normally given to those under 50. Recommendation forms and information on the selection process and what is involved in being a Justice of the Peace are available from the Secretary of the local Advisory Committee. His name and address are obtainable from the office of the local Clerk to the Justices.

"Except in the counties of Greater Manchester, Lancashire and Merseyside where they are appointed by the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster."

Issued by the Lord Chancellor's Department, London

'No anger' if Britain salutes VE-day

By John Ezard

The British Legion and Field Marshal Rommel's son, Manfred, yesterday contradicted the Government's claim that a celebration of VE-Day would offend German opinion.

The Foreign Office Minister of State, Baroness Young, gave this as a main reason last week for a decision not to hold an official commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the unconditional Nazi surrender on May 8. She reiterated the claim in a radio interview yesterday.

But a spokesman for the Legion, representing 800,000 British ex-servicemen, said: "We are in close regular touch with our West German counterpart, the VDK. We are in no doubt that a celebration of VE-Day would cause no offence at all. It would be seen as a celebration of the outbreak of 40 years of peace and the ending of Germany from Nazism."

Manfred Rommel, Mayor of Stuttgart, said that a commemoration would not cause German anger or bitterness. "For the majority of Germans, it was better to lose the war with Hitler in charge than to win it."

He could understand resentment over the decision among British veterans because "the soldiers who fought the war want it remembered." But he was also "very moved" that Britain regarded friendship with Germany as a dominant factor.

Field Marshal Lord Carver, a former Chief of General staff who commanded the 4th Armoured Brigade in 1944, appealed to the Government to reconsider. He said Britain should consult other countries involved, including Germany, Russia and the United States.

"I would envisage some form of act or service which would be a combination of reconciliation and dedication to the fact that we are absolutely determined that we do not have another war in Europe."

Government sources made it known last night that a decision was taken some time ago to celebrate war anniversaries only every 25 years, although exceptions were made for the D-Day commemorations last June and for more limited ceremonies at Arnhem later.

The reasons for these exceptions were that the French government took the initiative over D-Day and that many veterans would not be alive for a 50th anniversary.

But it emerged yesterday that both the government and the British Legion would join in commemorative events. The other took the initiative.

Historically, Legion policy is not to be "at the forefront" of victory celebrations. But its spokesman said that before last week's official announcement "we were waiting to hear what the government was going to do. It would still be glad to take part in a commemoration."

Baroness Young said in her radio interview that the government would take part in a Legion-organised event. But, while recognising that 1945 was "a great and remarkable victory," the Government had to "avoid encouraging or joining in what the Russians are saying about German rearmament [the policy of seeking to recover lost territory]."

Russian chess win

By Leonard Barden

Russia's Eugene Sveshnikov, aged 34, the highest ranked grandmaster at Hastings, won the £1,200 first prize yesterday, a point in front of his closest rivals. He scored nine points of 13.

Two young players, who were invited after a slight British grandmasters' decline to compete, finished close to the top. Jim Plaskett, aged 24, of Bedford, tied second with Benjamin and Pedorovich (both US) and Djuric (Yugoslavia), while Glenn Flear, aged 25, of Leicester, was sixth with 7½.

Other final scores were: Gutan (Rumania) and Kapreychik (USSR) 6½; Abramovic (Yugoslavia) 6; Parago (Hungary) 6; Watson (England) 5½; Martin (England) 5; Ravikumar (India) 4½; Hebert (Canada) 4.

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US 'may share space defence'

Washington: A senior Defense Department scientist says that the United States might eventually be willing to discuss sharing Star Wars anti-missile defence technology with the Soviet Union, in order to promote nuclear stability.

"It is in both of our interests to mutually deploy these kinds of defences," Mr. Gerald Young told a weekend symposium of scientists and space experts on President Reagan's controversial Strategic Defence Initiative.

He was asked by Dr. Roald Sagdeev, director of civilian space research at the Soviet Academy of Sciences, to what extent Washington might want to share space-based and other SDI technology in its \$26 billion research programme.

"The question about sharing is, I think, one issue that might be discussed at the (negotiating) table — but many things have to come before we reach that point," Mr. Young, who is the chief scientist on the SDI programme, said.

Moscow and Washington announced last week after talks between the Secretary of State, Mr. Shultz, and the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Gromyko, in Geneva that the Star Wars programme, initiated by President Reagan in 1983, will be discussed in future arms talks.

Mr. Reagan said last week that US research into lasers, particle beams, and other space and ground weapons which might destroy missiles and warheads in flight would not be stopped.

At the crowded symposium, at the US National Academy of Sciences, Mr. Sagdeev urged more US-Soviet cooperation in space, especially in non-military areas.

He said that he was not an expert on military aspects of the Soviet space programme but warned that his country would never stand by while America took over in space.

"We would not contain this type of play in the space theatre," he said, appearing to stress Kromlin warnings in the past year that the Moscow would develop offensive nuclear weapons to overwhelm any strategic defence.

Most of the scientists who took part in the symposium attacked the Star Wars programme as "impossible" to achieve, and said it would destabilise US-Soviet relations.

A Harvard law professor, and former State Department adviser, Mr. Abram Chayes said the continuation of SDI research would "poison and prejudice" any further arms negotiations, and destroy the 1972 US-Soviet anti-ballistic missile treaty.

© The astronomer Carl Sagan called at the conference for a joint programme to put an Mars by 2003. "It would be American and a Russian on an extraordinary venture — the US and the Soviet Union doing something on behalf of mankind," Mr. Sagan told the conference. — Reuter/AP.



Mr Gromyko: delivered an ultimatum to America

Gromyko warns Star Wars must stop

From Martin Walker in Moscow

There will be no progress on any aspect of the US-Soviet disarmament talks without a full agreement by the American Government not to proceed with its Star Wars project, the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Gromyko, said here last night.

"The Geneva talks 'could have exploded' if the American side had stood in the way," Mr. Gromyko said in an unprecedented two-hour question and answer session with four Russian journalists, which was broadcast live on Soviet television.

"We warned the American representatives of this at Geneva," he said. "Either the threat to the planet from space is ended or we all go ahead all out in a new arms race. There are no half-measures. When they speak of Star Wars, they speak of life and death."

The Soviet Union would consider a sharp reduction of its strategic missile force — to be matched by the US — if an agreement on the demilitarisation of space could be reached. Mr. Gromyko claimed that the major concessions at Geneva had come from the American side. They had conceded that their Star Wars project had to come under negotiation, and that without such an agreement, there would be no possible agreement on reducing either strategic or medium-range missiles, he said.

Mr. Gromyko said that he had refuted the American claim that the space-based anti-missile system was essentially defensive, by asking them how they would react if the Soviet Union possessed such a system but the US did not.

"They felt silent," Mr. Gromyko said. "When they saw that their position was weak, they adjusted it and conceded that the

deployment and testing of the system can be banned. They said that firmly in Geneva for the first time," he added.

Mr. Gromyko said that he did not accept the American argument that they could proceed with research without moving to the deployment of space-based weapons. But he carefully did not say that new talks would stand or fall on an American commitment to ban research.

The atmosphere of the talks had been "very uneasy," Mr. Gromyko said, but added that there was no banging of fists on the table.

He warned that the Soviet Union's stance in the next round of talks would be very tough. For the first time, he proposed to raise the question of US military bases in Europe under his basic rubric of "equality and equal security."

He also insisted that the British and French nuclear arsenals would have to be in-

cluded in any measurement of the West's nuclear weaponry. And he added that if the course of the negotiations forced his hand, he would insist that the nuclear head-counting include the nuclear-capable aircraft on all the 16 aircraft carriers that the US fleet deploys around the world. Hitherto, the two sides have agreed to include only six US carriers in their mutual strategic balance. This would increase the American total by over 1,000 extra warheads, he said.

He had warned the American Secretary of State, Mr. George Shultz, that any further deployment of US cruise and Pershing missiles in Europe "would put a question mark on the talks."

For a man not accustomed to this kind of live television performance, Mr. Gromyko gave a polished and confident performance. On one occasion, when talking of his count-

about whether "Washington has any great reserves of conscience," he even "wounded" himself by quoting statistics on US weaponry from memory.

He included a personal plea for the need to save the world from "the age-old fear of Armageddon" and there could be little doubt, after his live broadcast, of Mr. Gromyko's personal commitment to reach a lasting agreement with the American Government.

"Up to the very end, we will go on fighting over this question of keeping space free from weapons," he said. "No matter how strong our words and statements to the Americans, they could never be strong enough to express the danger involved to the whole planet of earth."

© The United States and the Soviet Union have agreed to open talks on the Middle East conflict, the Israeli newspaper, Ha'aretz, reported yesterday.

Pershing blaze ignites fears of technical shortcomings

End missile secrecy, Kohl is told

From Anna Tomforde in Bonn

The Government, which is treating last Friday's accident involving a Pershing II rocket as a purely American affair, has come under strong pressure from the opposition parties and the public to lift the secrecy surrounding the deployment and any technical shortcomings of the missiles.

Two teams of American army investigators arrived from the United States at the weekend to examine why the engine of a Pershing II rocket went up in flames while being unloaded at a training ground near Heilbronn.

THE chairman of the Bundestag defence committee, Mr. Alfred Biele, said last night that the committee will question the Defence Minister, Mr. Manfred Woerner, about the fire in the Pershing missile which killed three US troops and injured 16 on Friday. — Reuter.

Three American soldiers were killed, and 16 injured in the fire, which also destroyed the transporter carrying the newly-arrived missile and the maintenance tent in which it was being unloaded. The US army said that the rocket was not armed and there were no nuclear warheads in the area.

The accident, which came as the Government was describing its approval of deployment as one of the factors paying the way for the recent agreement to resume East-West arms talks, has rekindled public anxiety about the rockets, 54 of which have been deployed at three sites in West Ger-

many over the past 13 months. The Government has refused to confirm details of deployment.

On Saturday, some 70 people gathered in Heilbronn to protest against the missiles, which they would react if the Soviet Union possessed such a system but the US did not.

The Social Democrat MP for Heilbronn, Mr. Dieter Speer, said that the accident was further proof of the faultiness of the Pershing IIs, and showed that deployment had gone ahead too fast without regard for possible dangers.

It raised serious questions for West German civil defence, and made the secrecy surrounding deployment unacceptable, Mr. Speer said.

His Social Democrat colleague, the deputy chairman of the Bundestag defence committee, Mr. Erwin Horn, accused the Government of neglecting its duty by referring all inquiries about the incident to the US army.

The Social Democrats, who, after losing power in 1982, have moved to an anti-missile stance, and the Green Party have said that they will raise the matter in Parliament. The Greens have called on the Government to conduct independent inquiries into "the series of Pershing accidents," with the ultimate aim of removing the rockets from German soil.

© The leader of the Social Democratic Party, Mr. Willy Brandt, yesterday expressed some disappointment at the recent meeting in Geneva of the two superpowers, regretting that a chance had been missed to discuss the rechanneling of arms expenditure into aid for poor countries.



US troops arrive at the snow-covered airport at Mönchengladbach, West Germany, to take part in Nato manoeuvres

Belgian poll shows a large majority opposed to deploying cruise missiles

From Derek Brown in Brussels

An overwhelming majority of Belgians are opposed to the immediate deployment of cruise missiles in their country, according to an opinion poll in a leading newspaper.

Almost two thirds of those polled opted from indefinite postponement of deployment, or for a delay at least to the end of 1985. The poll is stark evidence of the dilemma facing the Prime Minister, Mr. Wilfried Martens, as he arrives in Washington today for crucial talks with President Reagan on cruise.

Belgium has been thrust into a pivotal role in the NATO strategy of deploying 572 cruise and Pershing II missiles in Western Europe to counter Soviet installation of SS20 medium range missiles. The NATO timetable calls for 48 cruise missiles to be based

at the southern Belgian airbase of Florennes, becoming operational from March. Building work is all but complete, and about 1,000 US servicemen are already believed to be on site. Reports in the past week indicate that the first missiles could arrive within the next few days.

Cruise and Pershing II missiles are already in place in Britain, Germany, and Italy, and deployments are scheduled to continue until the end of 1985.

NATO analysts are more concerned about the political than the military consequences of a possible Belgian delay. They fear that it will lead to a redoubled anti-cruise campaign by the Dutch peace movement to persuade the coalition Government in The Hague to abandon the NATO timetable. Most of all, they fear the break-

ing of ranks would give to the Soviet Union.

Having weathered the peace movement tempests of 1983, and the frosty refusal of the Russians to negotiate in 1984, the last thing the NATO establishment wants is any evidence that Europe can be politically or militarily decoupled from the US.

President Reagan and the Secretary of State, Mr. George Shultz, are expected to make the point forcefully to the Belgian leader and the Foreign Minister, Mr. Leo Tindemans.

Mr. Martens under intense pressure from the peace movement, the Opposition, and from dissidents within his four-party coalition, has refused to order the final go-ahead for deployment. He has promised a top level Government review of security policy after his return from Washington on Thursday.

Although he is personally fully committed to NATO, the Prime Minister faces strong criticism from within his own party, the Christian Democrats, and would dearly like to postpone the decision until after the next general election.

With that election due before the end of the year, and the Government already deeply embattled on the economic front, the growing swell of public opinion on cruise could be a key factor in the outcome of the policy review.

The nationwide poll commissioned by a liberal Belgian, and carried out by a specialist marketing unit, indicates that more than half of all Belgians will be influenced in their voting decision by the cruise issue. Voting here is compulsory, and Opposition could be by people voting on the single issue of deployment.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Iranian plane 'downed'

IRAQ said yesterday that its aircraft hit two naval targets in the Gulf and shot down an Iranian plane, while Iran said its airforce bombed an army barracks in Iraq.

A military spokesman in Baghdad said that Iraqi jets scored effective hits on two targets, one large, near Iran's oil export terminal on Kharg Island in the northern Gulf.

The Iranian national news agency Irna quoted a military communiqué as saying that Iranian planes bombed al-Kharrat barracks about 50 miles inside Iraq and some 125 miles southeast of Baghdad.

An Iraqi communiqué said anti-aircraft guns shot down one of two Iranian planes flying over the south-central Misan sector of the front. — Reuter.

Killer gaoled
AN Israeli man, Yona Avnushmi, aged 27, who threw a handgrenade at Jerusalem peace marchers two years ago, killing one and injuring nine, was found guilty of murder yesterday and sentenced to life imprisonment. The protesters were demanding the resignation of the then defence minister, Ariel Sharon. Avnushmi is to appeal. — Reuter.

Chemical scare
THREE tons of liquid chlorine were spilled in a Budapest street when the lorry carrying the chemical slid down a hill and burst open. No one was injured in the incident, which occurred last Friday. A spokesman said: "It was most fortunate that the mishap occurred in a quiet street. Had it happened in summer, (it) could have caused widespread poisoning." — AP.

'Arms airlift'
ISRAELI, Honduran and El Salvador have replaced the US as the main suppliers of arms and support for rebels fighting the Sandinistas in Nicaragua, the New York Times reported yesterday. The paper, quoting official US sources, said Israel was sending Soviet arms and ammunition captured in Lebanon. All three countries, however, receive substantial military aid from the US. — Reuter.

Asylum request
A JAMAICAN opposition politician, Enoch Blake, has asked for political asylum in Britain after the Government accused him of involvement in a crime wave allegedly backed by Cuba, the Caribbean news agency, Reuters, reported yesterday in Kingston. It said Mr. Blake had told the British High Commissioner, Martin Reid, that he and his family feared for their lives. — Reuter.

Running to plan
THE Spanish Pyrenean village of Plan will hold a feast in the spring for over 500 women who answered an advertisement for "wives placed by the village" in 1981. Officials said they were now accepting only written inquiries from single women. The bachelors decided to advertise after seeing the 1981 film, *Westward the Women*, on television. — Reuter.

General sacked
SPAIN has sacked a senior army general who publicly praised the late dictator, Franco, after the sacking of General David Fernandez Telieps, commander of Leon province, said his dismissal could be related to a statement he made last November, citing Franco's patriotism and military skills. The general, aged 62, was due to retire this year. — Reuter.

Luce in Oman
THE Foreign Office Minister of State, Richard Luce, yesterday began a four-day visit to Oman for talks with officials on the Gulf war. Middle East developments and British-Omani relations, officials said. He will report on a conference of British heads of mission in the region on ways to end the Gulf war. — Reuter.

KGB claim
A FORMER FBI agent accused of spying for the Soviet Union has testified that he believed he had infiltrated the KGB. Richard Miller, aged 48, told a federal court in Los Angeles that his superior, a man about his activities. He is accused of conspiring to sell classified documents to two Russian emigres. — AP.

Border fence
INDIA has decided to resume the erection of a barbed wire fence, postponed last June, along its border with Bangladesh, according to reports in Dhaka. India says it wants to put up the fence to halt alleged infiltration of Bangladesh into its territory. Bangladesh opposes the plan. — AP.

Abortions blocked

From Jane Rosen in New York

THE CATHOLIC Church in New York state adopted a powerful new weapon in its war against abortion at the weekend, when the Bishop of Albany obtained a State Supreme Court order blocking two Planned Parenthood clinics from providing abortions.

More than a year ago, Planned Parenthood applied to the state health department for a licence to offer abortion services at its clinics in Albany and Hudson. Abortion was legal under health department approved the request.

Last summer, the Catholic diocese of Albany, and several other groups, protested that the application had not been properly processed, and that they had not been given an opportunity to express their opposition to it.

The health department responded by holding a public hearing in November. At the hearing, Church officials argued that there was no need for an abortion clinic, and suggested that Planned Parenthood was not competent to offer abortion services. The department rejected the arguments, and granted the licence on Friday.

A few hours later, Bishop Howard Hubbard's lawyers got a temporary court order which forbids the health department to issue a final operating licence at least until after another hearing is held on January 25.

It seems to be the first time that any diocese in the United States has used the courts to oppose abortion. The case follows a series of other examples of the Church's determination to stamp out abortion. Representatives of the Church support a highly-controversial proposal for a constitutional amendment banning abortion.

During the recent presidential election campaign, New York's Archbishop, Mr. John O'Connor, sharply criticised the Democratic vice-presidential candidate, Mrs. Ferraro, who is a Catholic, because she declined to oppose abortion as a public issue.

'Neutral' villagers wary of civil defence

Salvador's new militias provoke fears of repression by government

From Paul Ellman in San Esteban Catarina

PERCHED On the top of a hill overlooking the provincial capital of San Vicente, 25 miles east of San Salvador, San Esteban Catarina acts one day as host to government troops, and another to the guerrillas who pass by from their camps in the nearby San Pedro hills.

"The guerrillas come about two days a week," says Mrs. Edda Aguilar, who lost a father and two brothers when the guerrillas stormed the town three years ago.

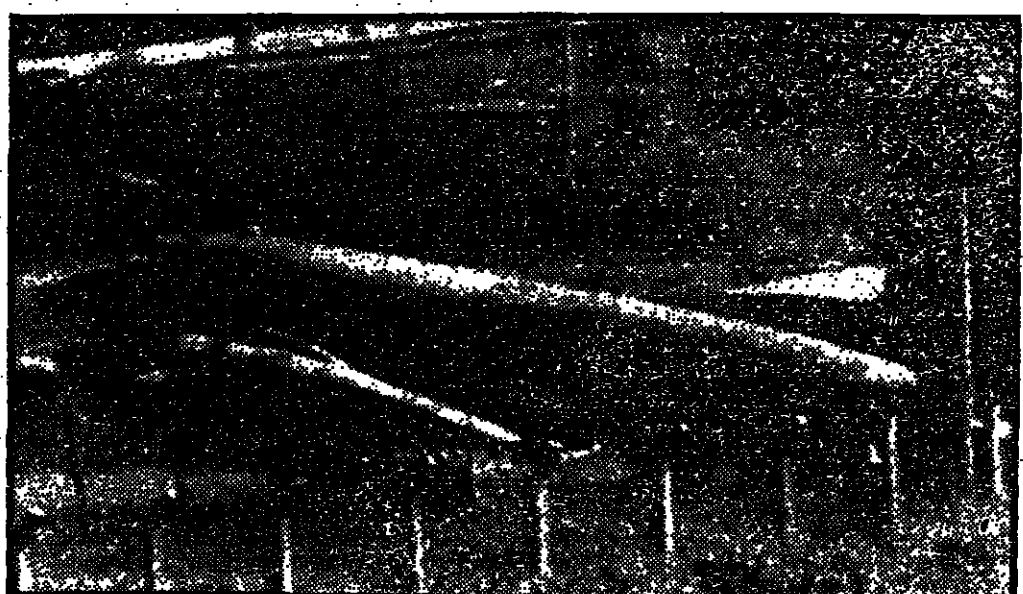
Villagers believe that their self-proclaimed neutrality worked in their favour after the insurgents seized 23 young men early last year and marched them off to the San Pedro hills. As a result of bitter complaints from the villagers, 23 of them were allowed to return home, one of them apparently having decided to join the revolutionary cause.

But, for scores of towns and villages like this one, which believe that the best defence is no defence, the days of trying to stay out of the war may be coming to an end.

The Salvadorean government has embarked on a big effort to create civil defence militias throughout the country against the guerrillas of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN) and to deny them access to the civilian population.

The campaign has provoked fears that the government is re-establishing a paramilitary force which flourished in the 1960s under the name of Orden and was responsible for rightwing repression in rural areas. Much of the Orden apparatus remains intact in the west of the country which has been relatively untouched by the guerrilla insurgency.

US advisers, who train the civil defence force, claim that the new militias will not be like their predecessors. Apparently, the programme's aim is solely to give local people the means of defending themselves. "The guerrillas have a dilemma — they are now attacking the people," said one US military official.



A C-47 plane at a Salvadoran military base. The US has recently supplied El Salvador with two of these transport aircraft converted into gunships for use against guerrillas

Washington: An investigation by a House of Representatives Intelligence Committee has concluded that the CIA did not "directly encourage or support" death squad killings in El Salvador, but criticises the agency's lack of early information about the problem.

Responding to public allegations that the CIA had ties to El Salvadoran security forces implicated in the killings, a committee staff report said US intelligence officials have sought to halt "death squad" killings.

The report added, however, that "some US intelligence relationships with individuals connected with death squads" may have given the impression that the CIA "condoned, because it was aware of, some death squad activities." — AP.

General Adolfo Blando, chief of staff of the Salvadorean armed forces, has let it be known that much of the \$128 million in US military aid for 1985 will be devoted to training and equipping civil defence forces. The general said that it was planned to set up such forces in 250 of the 261 towns in El Salvador.

So far, 49 towns have acquired such forces, the vast majority of them in San Vicente province, which has been the scene of a showpiece counter-insurgency operation since June, 1983. The militias in existence have been

to return to their lands unless this occurs behind a protective shield provided by local defence units.

Much of the newly acquired firepower obtained from the US is designed to ensure that civil defence forces can be given close support if attacked by guerrillas. General Blando reported that seven local units were attacked recently, but were able to fight off the guerrillas.

Apart from San Vicente, effort has been focused on two other provinces, scenes of some of the guerrillas' biggest successes, Chalatenango in the north and Usulután in the south-east. Local commanders have encountered growing resistance from civilians who prefer to stay loyal to the government.

As part of their efforts to improve the image of civil defence generally, the forces are expected shortly to be re-named patriotic forces for the defence of the people. Whether this will be sufficient to calm civilian fears remains to be seen.

Pentagon faces suit on computer war

San Francisco: A British scientist is taking the Pentagon to court because he fears computers could launch a nuclear holocaust by accident.

D Clifford Johnson, aged 35, now working on computers at Stanford University, is suing the Defence Secretary, Mr. Caspar Weinberger, accusing him of violating the American constitution by delegating too much power to machines.

Dr Johnson is no ordinary anti-nuclear crusader. He stresses that he is not questioning nuclear weaponry in itself, but how it is controlled.

He says the power to press to nuclear buttons should remain firmly in the hands of the US President, and not be surrendered to error-prone computers. He believes presidential authority has been eroded by technological advances which mean there are certain cases computers have effective control over human destiny.

"The trouble with machines," Dr Johnson argues, "is that even the most sophisticated ones can go frighteningly wrong. What people don't realise is that com-

puters make errors all the time," he said. There is no such thing as an infallible computer chip.

Dr Johnson's lawsuit was dismissed by a San Francisco court last July, but the judge encouraged him to take the case to a higher court which might have "greater wisdom." He is now preparing for a hearing expected in the next three months.

Dr Johnson's campaign takes aim at a system called in the jargon of the nuclear age, "launch-on-warning-capability" (LOWC). This means that nuclear weapons are launched by a government when its computers say an enemy attack is under way.

The US Government denies that it would rely exclusively on computers in order to unleash its nuclear arsenal.

But Dr Johnson argues that the time taken by the warheads of a Soviet SS20 missile to reach Western Europe, for example, is so short that defence on computers is inevitable. — Reuter.

Brazil picks Figueiredo replacement tomorrow

Brasília: Brazil will get its first civilian president after 21 years of military rule when the country's electoral college votes tomorrow for a leader to replace General João Figueiredo.

Newspapers predict that Mr. Tancredino Neves, aged 74, leader of the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMDB) will win a majority in the electoral college vote ahead of the military-backed candidate, Mr. Paulo Maluf, aged 53, a former governor of São Paulo state.

Both men have said they would rewrite the country's constitution to allow for a direct presidential election instead of the present indirect electoral college poll that was imposed after the military takeover in 1964.

The successful candidate requires only a simple majority in the 686-member college which is made up of senators,

federal deputies from the country's lower house, and representatives from state assemblies.

The new president will take office on March 15 when General Figueiredo steps down after a six-year term. He will inherit the developing world's biggest foreign debt of about \$100 billion, annual inflation of more than 200 per cent and widespread unemployment.

A sign of the problems Brazil's new leader will face was a clash in São Paulo state on Friday between police and sugar workers striking for higher wages and guaranteed jobs. Seventeen people were injured, seven by bullets.

Officials of Mr. Neves PMDB are confident that he will win the necessary 344 votes to win within two hours of the college opening for voting. — Reuter.

WILL THE NEW 740 UPHOLD THE VOLVO TRADITION?

The car on the bottom is Volvo's new 740 saloon.

The cars on the top are Volvos from the past, all noted for their strength and solidity.

As you can see, the 740 is not at all burdened by this reputation.

(In fact, it could have taken the weight of three more cars with ease.)

It's built around an incredibly strong, steel safety cage.

Even the roof is reinforced with box-type profiles that effectively act as roll bars. (You can imagine how effective they'd be.)

But if the 740 has all the traditional Volvo virtues (including power assisted steering) it also has some attractions of its own.

Its 2.3-litre engine is remarkably free of internal friction. (This makes it both fast and frugal.)

The new interior takes 5 in comfort, with more elbow room in the back seat than a Daimler.

The rear suspension is patently so much better than the competition we took out a patent.

You can judge all these attractions (and more) at your Volvo dealer now. It's well worth a visit.

Any car that can survive at the bottom of our stack ought to be on the top of your list.

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THE NEW VOLVO 740. FROM £9249.



Protesters disrupt last meeting

of Senator's South Africa tour

Kennedy is forced to cancel final speech

From Patrick Laurence in Johannesburg

Senator Edward Kennedy was forced to cancel a farewell speech yesterday at the end of his tour of South Africa, when black protesters disrupted the event.

After being advised by security police and his aides not to appear at Regina Mundi church, Soweto, he was to deliver the address at the home of Bishop Tutu, but cancelled it altogether.

At a final press conference at Jan Smuts Airport shortly before he left for talks with the outlawed African National Congress in Lusaka, Zambia, Mr Kennedy expressed regret that he had not spoken in Soweto. He had not fulfilled his engagement at Regina Mundi on the recommendation of the security police, who feared that his appearance might endanger the lives of innocent civilians, Senator Kennedy said.

The police assessment had been endorsed by his own security advisors, and by his hosts, Bishop Tutu and Dr Allan Boesak, the president of the World Alliance of Churches, he added.

Before leaving for Zambia, Mr Kennedy said: "I return to the United States as a strong and vigorous opponent of apartheid." No member of the US Senate or Congress would fight apartheid more vigorously than he hoped, he effectively said he would, Mr Kennedy said.

In the speech he planned to deliver at Regina Mundi, copies of which were released to the press at his airport press conference, Mr Kennedy described South Africa as a nation unaffected by the "winds of change" blowing across the globe in the 1980s.

"Only one nation remains nearly motionless in the wind," he said, in a clear reference to South Africa. "Only one nation on earth is now founded, in both law and life, on the unsupportable principle of racism."

Before his expected arrival at noon at Regina Mundi, about 100 protesters gathered

near the entrance carrying banners proclaiming opposition to American Capitalism and imperialism. Most demonstrators were supporters of the pro-black consciousness National Forum and its affiliated organisations.

On the face of it, the demonstration did not appear to constitute a greater threat than the earlier protests from the same ideological quarters which have dogged his footsteps since his arrival.

Their numbers grew to about 500 by the time the meeting was started, to enable Bishop Tutu to assess whether to give Mr Kennedy, who was waiting at the bishop's Soweto home, the go-ahead to come to talk to the crowd. But, although they voiced their opposition in concert, they were only a small minority of the crowd of about 3,000.

Bishop Tutu tried in vain to persuade the anti-Kennedy faction to give the senator a hearing, explaining that Mr Kennedy had not been invited as a "great white saviour" but merely as someone of influence who could help expose the "evils of apartheid."

Waving banners declaring their commitment to "revolutionary socialism" and chanting their opposition to Mr Kennedy, the black consciousness followers turned a deaf ear to all appeals to them to abandon their opposition, or at least to soften their voices.

Tutu's suggestion that they were being used by "the system" to prevent Senator Kennedy from addressing the meeting, nor an overwhelming show of support in favour of Mr Kennedy's address, neither Bishop nor Mr Kennedy were persuaded to back down.

Bishop Tutu finally gave in, and announced that Mr Kennedy would not speak, largely because he, Bishop Tutu, feared "the system" — represented by the cathedral's anti-apartheid policy — would use his presence in the cathedral as an excuse to intervene and break up the rally.

"I have very sadly to conclude that in my own community we cannot receive our visitor," Bishop Tutu said.



Senator Edward Kennedy shakes hands with residents of Crossroads squatter camp, where he received a warm welcome earlier in his trip

Nkomo seeks meeting with government after angry demonstrators stone his car

From Andrew Meldrum in Harare

The opposition leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo yesterday called for a meeting with ministers after alleged intimidation of his political campaign, when his car was shot at by pro-government supporters last week in the central town of Masvingo.

The shooting incident took place as Mr Nkomo was starting a tour of Masvingo province, a stronghold of Mr Robert Mugabe's ruling Zimbabwe African National Union (Zanu) party.

About 2,000 Zanu supporters in Masvingo demonstrated on Friday against Mr Nkomo's visit. By Friday afternoon Mr Nkomo was surrounded by some 30,000 angry demonstrators as he conferred with officials in Masvingo police station, according to the national news agency, Zana.

The Zanu supporters sur-

rounded the station for three hours demanding that Mr Nkomo be handed over to them for punishment because, they said, he directed Zimbabwe's anti-government dissidents and had not heeded their call to stay out of Masvingo.

Mr Nkomo was advised to leave Masvingo by the Minister of Justice, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, because of the tension. He started to leave the besieged police station when demonstrators surrounded his car. "It was here that my car was stoned and shot at several times. I survived because my car is protected," said Mr Nkomo, pointing to his black Mercedes, according to the semi-governmental Sunday Mail.

The Masvingo crowd was praised and calmed by Mr Zvobgo after Mr Nkomo left. Mr Zvobgo, Masvingo's Zanu chairman, told the protesters

that they had successfully shown that Mr Nkomo was unwanted in the province and that Masvingo was a one-party state.

Mr Nkomo and other minority parties have said they will actively oppose a one-party state.

"I fought to free the whole of Zimbabwe (from white minority Rhodesian rule) and I could see no reason why a single political party should prevent me from visiting other parts of Zimbabwe," Mr Nkomo said. He said that he requested the meeting with Zanu ministers today because he was anxious that the elections should be held in a cool atmosphere.

In the past year violent anti-Zanu demonstrations by Zanu supporters in other parts of the country have claimed some 20 lives and injured hundreds. The violence has often been indirectly encouraged by Zanu officials.

Mr Mugabe has said that his party's main campaign issue will be for the creation of a one-party state.

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Sudan hits rebel base

Khartoum: Sudan's army said last night that it had destroyed rebel camp at Lafon, 50 miles north of Torit in the southern province of Equatoria, in a battle yesterday.

A statement issued through the news agency Sana said troops killed many rebels and six soldiers were killed before returning to their base at Torit.

Recent infiltration by the Southern Peoples' Liberation Army into the Torit region and at Terebaka, 50 miles north of Juba, has prompted the evacuation of nearly 150 dependents of US and Norwegian aid workers from southern Sudan over the past week.

The Deputy Governor Wajo said on Saturday that Sudanese troops had "dislodged" the rebels, who seek to overthrow President Jaafar Nimeiri, from Terebaka in a battle on Wednesday, killing 80.

Lebanon army deployed south

From Julie Flint in Beirut

AFTER weeks of disagreement and delays, Lebanon's warring militias this week stepped back and allowed 1,700 Lebanese troops to deploy along the strategic coast road linking Beirut to Israel-occupied south Lebanon.

The Prime Minister, Mr Rachid Karami, said yesterday that the army, having successfully deployed southwards, would move north soon from the capital towards the port of Tripoli.

The weekend deployment marked the first time since Druze and Muslim militias seized control of west Beirut 11 months ago, that the 20-mile-long coast road has been under the control of government forces—however tenuous that control, it also introduced the second stage of Lebanon's Syrian-sponsored security plan.

The first stage—the "pacification" of Beirut last July—was partially successful. It managed to halt five months of east-west fighting, but left west Beirut more of a militia jungle than ever, plagued by killings and kidnappings.

The aims of the weekend deployment was twofold: to put the Lebanese army in a position to fill any dangerous power vacuum resulting from an unmediated Israeli pull-back in south Lebanon, and to exert government authority into militia-controlled areas outside Beirut.

Under the final draft of the coastal plan, the army was to have advanced right down to the Israeli front line at the Awali river. In the event, it halted a little more than a mile south of the Awali—just out of sight of the Israeli army.

Nevertheless, the Government is confident that the deployment will strengthen its hand at its UN-sponsored talks on an Israeli withdrawal from the south. Lebanese officials do not expect any early Israeli pullback in south Lebanon, and are pleased that, despite earlier fears to the contrary, the Israeli army did nothing to obstruct its own army's deployment.

In Jerusalem, the Israeli Cabinet yesterday began a debate on ending the country's 30-month occupation of south Lebanon through a unilateral, phased withdrawal.

Afghans get \$250m from CIA

WASHINGTON: The CIA's secret aid to insurgents fighting Soviet troops in Afghanistan has risen to \$250 million a year, making it the largest covert programme since Vietnam, the Washington Post reported yesterday.

The expenditure, triple the amount initially requested by the Administration, represents more than 30 per cent of the CIA's most potent payments for covert operations, the Post reported, saying that it had interviewed 20 officials familiar with the aid plan.

The programme, which supplies weapons, ammunition, clothing, medical supplies, and money for food, is expected to support an estimated 200,000 to 300,000 insurgents, in a war against 100,000 Soviet troops.

A number of officials expressed concern that the pace of the programme had grown so quickly that it was getting out of hand, and could lead to an escalation of Soviet military operations in Afghanistan, the Post said.

"This programme is on the verge of blowing up," one intelligence official was quoted as saying.

The Post said that the large increases began in the autumn of 1983 with a secret amendment by Republican Charles Wilson to rechannel \$40 million of Defence Department appropriations to the CIA for the Afghan operations. Another \$50 million was reprogrammed this way in July. With Senate increases, the annual aid is now about \$250 million for the fiscal year that began in October 1984, the Post said.—AP.

Gunners probe Khmer defence

SANLOR CHANGAN, Thailand: Vietnamese gunners yesterday probed the defensive perimeter around one of the last Kampuchean anti-Communist resistance camps that have not been attacked during Hanoi's most potent dry season offensive along the Thai-Kampuchean border, a guerrilla leader said.

Mr Loeng Snak, leader of Sanlor Changan camp, said that the Vietnamese fired some mortar rounds and machineguns at his front defence line but he ordered his own men not to respond for fear that the Vietnamese would better be able to pinpoint their positions.

Nakasone flies off with vision of a new era of greatness

Tokyo: The Prime Minister, Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, flew to Australia last night, to lay the groundwork for his vision of a new Pacific era.

His talks in Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Australia, and New Zealand will largely focus on trade and aid. Foreign Ministry officials said. But the trip must be seen in the light of Mr Nakasone's dream of a Pacific age to succeed the centres of civilisation around the Atlantic and Mediterranean, they said.

His thorniest discussions will

be in Australia. Japan is Australia's biggest customer and Australia is Japan's main raw materials and agricultural produce supplier.

Officials expect the Australian Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, to express apprehension that Japan might reduce its imports of Australian beef, coal, and iron ore. Australians fear that Japan, under pressure from Washington to cut its huge trade deficit with the United States, might do so at their expense.

Mr Nakasone will reiterate that Australia's overall trade with Japan will not be jeopardised by deals with other countries. In New Zealand there are no outstanding problems, and discussions are likely to centre on such matters as cultural and student exchanges.

In Fiji, Mr Nakasone's first port of call, he will offer aid for such projects as the training of nurses and building of universities, officials said. In Papua New Guinea, he will pledge a \$21.7 million loan for road construction.—Reuter

US armed forces chief dines with Peking defence minister

Peking: The chairman of the US joint chiefs of staff, General John Vessey, banqueted with the Chinese Defence Minister, Mr Zhang Aiping, last night after a day of talks with officers and an inspection of the Great Wall.

General Vessey, the first chief of staff to visit China, arrived in Peking on Saturday and held 90 minutes of talks with his opposite number Yang Daxi. Yesterday he resumed his negotiations on undisclosed subjects with Yang and other leading Chinese military officers after first inspecting a restored section of the 2,000-year-old Great Wall.

Clad in a bulky US army parka against the freezing cold, General Vessey reported back to the Pentagon in Washington from the Wall, using a portable radio telephone.

Meanwhile, China has launched its first repair ship for submarines with seven workshops on board and facilities for submariners to rest at sea, the Liberation Army Daily said yesterday.

The ship will also help to promote submarine training, according to the restricted-circulation paper as reported by the New China news agency.

The US has reached a preliminary agreement with China about the sale of anti-submarine warfare equipment to Beijing, according to a report in the Sunday edition of the New York Times.

The paper quoted an unnamed Reagan administration official as saying that a formal agreement to sell to China submarine detection devices, torpedoes, and ship defence weapons is expected when Mr Melvyn Paisley, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Research and Engineering, visits China later this month.—Reuter.

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Riot police sent to Pacific

Paris: France dispatched a 1,000-strong team of police and soldiers yesterday to its Pacific territory of New Caledonia after a new outburst of violence.

The team is made up of 600 paramilitary gendarmes, 200 security police — usually used as anti-riot forces — and 200 soldiers, the Prime Minister's office said.

An unspecified number of men left France Saturday night, including two parachute squadrons. Some were expected to reach New Caledonia last night.

The Prime Minister, Mr Fabius, announced the decision to send the men on Saturday as a state of emergency was declared in the territory by the special government envoy, Mr Edgar Faure, following hours of violence which left three dead.

A 17-year-old white youth, Yves Tual, was shot dead on Friday, when the latest spate of unrest between Melanesian Kanaks seeking independence and anti-independence whites began. Mr Tual, the son of a settler farmer, was buried yesterday.

Police said that they shot dead Elou Machoro, a militant leader of the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front, and one of his aides. Mr Machoro's funeral is expected today.

Two thousand police, including security men and gendarmes, are currently in New Caledonia, in addition to 400 local police, the Prime Minister's office said. Two thousand troops are also stationed on the island, but are there to survey strategic sites and not to keep order.

Michael Dobbs adds from Paris: The dramatic increase in tension in New Caledonia over the past two days has undermined hopes in Paris for a peaceful transition to independence for the territory. It has also stirred unpleasant memories here of the civil war in Algeria in the late 1950s and early 1960s, and the mass exodus of the white settler population there following the granting of independence.

While the scale of the two episodes in France's colonial history are clearly different, with most French people considering New Caledonia as a faraway speck in the Pacific, the process of political polarisation has been somewhat similar. The Government there has come under attack from the Rightwing Opposition for its alleged lack of firmness in suppressing the separatist movement.—Washington Post.

Zia slams door on rivals in next month's elections

Islamabad: President Zia ul Haq of Pakistan, appears to have slammed the door on a possible compromise with the Opposition by setting tight restrictions on general elections next month.

General Zia, who had earlier been wooing moderate politicians, effectively disqualified all opposition figures of any standing from political life in his speech last night announcing February 25 as the poll date.

Two Karachi leaders, central to any compromise with the

military Government, reacted with surprise, saying that they had expected General Zia to keep the ban on political parties but not to add so many other restrictions.

"Zia wants to gather a national assembly of yes-men and henchmen—who whole game is to perpetuate the present regime," said Mr Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, acting head of the large Pakistan People's Party (PPP) and front-runner for prime minister if a compromise were achieved.

Mr Khwaja Khairuddin, sec-

retary-general of the 11-party Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD) which plans to boycott the elections, said he was shocked at how far-reaching the disqualifications were.

The leader of the National Democratic Party, Mr Abdul Wali Khan, said in Peshawar, capital of North-West Frontier Province, that General Zia was pushing Pakistan towards a bloody revolution by denying the restoration of democracy under the 1973 Constitution. "The country's youth would look for

an extremist leadership if they were disappointed with politicians," he added.

General Zia, who has already ensured himself of five more years in power through a controversial referendum on his Islamic reforms last month, opened his televised address by saying the five-and-a-half year ban on political parties would not be lifted for the polls.

Federal and local officials of almost all opposition parties were banned from future political activity, some for seven

years and more prominent ones for 12 years, also decreed that anyone who held high office during the rule of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the former prime minister he overthrew in 1977, was also barred from the elections.

The President exempted all those politicians who had already joined the Government and those parties which had registered in 1979 in preparation for polls which, like those of General Zia, would be held within 90 days after the 1977 coup, were later called off.—Reuter.

Since the referendum many Islamic parties have turned against the regime and oppose next month's elections. The regime is most concerned about the belligerency of Pakistan's 20 million Shi'a Muslims who have condemned General Zia's Islamisation programme as being sectarian.

During the past two weeks 400 Shi'as have been arrested and two killed in Rawalpindi.

Some conservative, but secular, parties, such as retired Air Marshall Asghar Khan's Tehrik Istislahi, have recently taken a strong stand against General Zia's Islamisation programme.

On the Left are the smaller parties of the Baluch and Sindhi nationalists and Socialists who want autonomy for Pakistan's four nationalities.

Dominating this fragile alliance is the Pakistan People's Party of the former prime minister, Mr Bhutto, and now led by his daughter, Benazir Bhutto. She, along with most PPP leaders from the Bhutto era now live in London.

The leader here is Mr Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, a Sindhi landlord who is seen as a compromise candidate, a moderate man whom the army can talk to if it wants to talk to anyone.

Mr Jatoi is under pressure from Sindhi nationalists who are demanding the separation of Sind from Pakistan, but

Divided opposition tries to mobilise street support but armed police keep watch on demonstrators

From John Stokes in Lahore

AFTER the low turnout in last month's referendum, Pakistan's 11-party opposition alliance, the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy is mobilising the people against the military regime, despite divisions within its ranks.

Every Friday after morning prayers, 3,000 to 4,000 demonstrators appear on Lahore's main avenue chanting slogans demanding free general elections and an end to martial law. They are quickly surrounded by thousands of policemen, armed with lathis (batons), teargas, and rifles. Beyond this cordon, as many people watch, fearful and hesitant.

When MRD leaders try to distribute pamphlets to the watchers, only one or two step forward to take them, then more follow until there is a stampede. The police move in, clubbing and teargassing until the demonstration is scattered.

This scene has been repeated half-a-dozen times here since President Zia held his controversial referendum, which made him President for the next five years. The Government said there was a 67 per cent turnout, while the MRD said that only 5 per cent voted.

Dozens of polling officers have told journalists and the MRD of the huge ballot box stuffing they were ordered to carry out, but they are too scared to give written testimonies. Breaking this cycle of fear is vital for the MRD to succeed.

"Everybody is against Zia now, but they are too frightened to come out into the streets," the Punjab MRD Information secretary, Mr Salman Taseer, said. People still remember the agitation in Sind in 1983 where 800 people were killed and 175 demonstrators were flogged in a Karachi gaol during one night.

Amnesty International has launched an appeal on behalf

of nearly 250 prisoners who face the death sentence in five political trials being held in military courts across the country. Some 50 political prisoners in Kotlaipat gaol here are holding Pakistan's first hunger strike to undermine their demands for defence lawyers.

The MRD itself has been badly hurt by seven years of martial law and the lack of a national leader around whom to unite. The 11-party alliance represents the entire political spectrum, with the most prominent figure being Mr Nawabzada Nasrullah, leader of the Pakistan Democratic Party.

Now in his late 70s and nicknamed "Baba Jamooriat" or Daddy Democracy, he has been under almost continuous house arrest since 1980, together with most other MRD leaders. At the weekend four men were arrested in Lahore and three in Rawalpindi, bringing to at least 25 the number of opposition activists held over the past four days.

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General Zia (top); Benazir Bhutto (centre); and retired Air Marshall Asghar Khan (above)

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AGENDA EXTRA

Facts that won't fit the Chancellor's accounting

Terence Higgins

THIS CONTROVERSY over the Government's proposals to tighten restrictions on local authorities' right to spend the proceeds of council house sales raises issues of greater complexity than other recent revolts over public expenditure cuts: overseas aid and student grants.

Moreover, the sums involved are much bigger. The Secretary of State for the Environment's contention in the recent debate that the matter goes to the heart of the Government's economic strategy is an exaggeration. Strict control of public expenditure is certainly central to it, but the merits of any particular part of public expenditure must be considered in relation to the rest. The amounts involved in the present dispute are nonetheless significant in terms of macro-economic management, in contrast with the two ear-

lier "candle end" disputes. Opposition to the proposed new restrictions on local authorities varies. The Official Opposition, as the Secretary of State points out, overlooks the fact that, under Labour, cuts in capital expenditure on housing were twice as large as the restrictions now proposed. They are evidently now against almost any cuts in public expenditure.

On the Government back benches some are opposed to further limitations on the independence of local government. They form part of a larger group — which has grown substantially in recent weeks — those who are doubtful whether the Chancellor's determination to reduce public expenditure in order to finance tax cuts in the next Budget is justified given the case for maintaining or increasing public expenditure in sensitive areas. Such a fundamental change in politicians' attitudes is unusual and its effects difficult to predict.

The Prime Minister and Chancellor have argued

strongly that tax cuts are more likely than increased public expenditure to be effective in reducing unemployment, and they claim that tax cuts are less likely to be spent on imports. Such generalisations are however scarcely relevant in the context of the present controversy. Those who first argued for the use of public expenditure programmes to alleviate unemployment stressed the need to concentrate on infrastructure.

Housing comes within this category. There is evidently excess capacity in the construction industry, so that the effect of increased demand on prices is likely to be small. The labour content is high, the import content low. More especially, one of the reasons why unemployment has proved so intractable is that labour mobility is reduced by lack of accommodation and its high price in places where most employment opportunities exist. On all these grounds the case for not cutting capital expenditure on housing is strong.

Not surprisingly therefore the Secretary of State deployed a broader, macro-economic argument in the preliminary debate on his proposals which took place just before Christmas. It is important to consider its validity before the final decision is taken. It goes as follows: the Government seeks to control public expenditure by imposing a cash limit on local authorities. But they can exceed this if they are free to spend part of the receipts from council house sales. If they do there is a claim on the contingency reserve. This then affects the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement PSBR and interest rates.

Pressed to explain this the Minister said that if a council sells a house and does not spend the money immediately it either reduces its borrowing or lends the money (so the PSBR is reduced in that year). If it later wishes to spend the money it has to borrow it back (and increase the PSBR). Now this really does

bring us to the heart of the matter: How should the Government account for receipts from asset sales, say, British Telecom, or more specifically, council house sales?

In fact the Treasury select committee has been in dispute with the Chancellor over this very question for some time. The arguments were spelt out in detail in its report on the 1983 Autumn Statement. The Chancellor maintains that the proceeds of asset sales must be treated as "Negative Expenditure" — a quaint definition which has the great advantage it makes public expenditure look less and on target.

The Treasury Committee argues that this definition, and the alternative of treating the proceeds as revenue, distorts the figures and causes major arbitrary fluctuations in the published PSBR from year to year. It suggests the right approach is to treat the proceeds from asset sales (including house sales) as a means of financing the PSBR.

In reality, as the Treasury Committee suggests, the councils have been financing the PSBR but they only want to do so on a temporary basis. What the Chancellor is now trying to do is to make the facts fit his accounting. The proceeds from council house sales can't be regarded as a reduction in public expenditure if the council spend an equivalent amount so they mustn't be allowed to do so.

Time is clearly of the essence. On the Chancellor's definition public expenditure and the PSBR looked less in earlier years. From now on they will look higher. So further restrictions are to be imposed on local authorities even the amount which they might reasonably have been expected to spend over the entire period has not been changed. This raises a most important question: are the councils ever to be allowed to spend the money they have accumulated. And, if so when?

Suppose Parliament were to reject the Government's

proposals, what then? To the extent that councils in fact spend over their cash limits by using their accumulated funds the Government would have to borrow the money elsewhere to enable it to hit its monetary targets.

Interest rates and the exchange rate would tend to be higher. A higher exchange rate might be some advantage in the battle against inflation (if the Government meanwhile raises interest rates to protect sterling it will be able to borrow more anyway). At higher interest rates local authorities may well decide not to use so much of their accumulated funds.

As an alternative to all this, the Chancellor could simply decide that, to the extent that local authorities decide to spend rather than save and lend their accumulated funds, he ought to borrow less and reduce the size of the tax cuts he hopes to make in the budget.

Terence Higgins is the Conservative MP for Worthing.



OUT OF COURT

David Pannick

Hair piece

THE NEW YEAR'S resolutions of many litigants will have echoed the oath of Dick in Shakespeare's Henry VI Part 2: "The first thing we do, let's kill all the lawyers." There are many reasons why lawyers are not the most universally popular men and women. But it is not the exorbitant cost of legal proceedings, the enervating life outside the courts, the unexpected and inexplicable judgments that most infuriate litigants. They can take all of that. What irritates them beyond tolerance is the absurd habit of lawyers of dressing up in wigs and gowns for the occasion.

What Trollope described as "the paraphernalia of the horsehair wigs" engenders a deep distrust of the motives of all those who earn their living in courts of law. Why are these people who are sending me to prison, or ruining my business, or throwing me out of my home, dressed up for a pantomime?

The adverse effects of traditional court attire are obvious. First, wigs and gowns isolate lawyers from litigants, falsely suggesting that the law is a mystical process that cannot possibly be understood by people not trained in the priesthood. Secondly, legal dress hinders the work of the courts by making witnesses hesitant and strained when giving their evidence in the theatrical atmosphere of the court. Thirdly, and most unfortunately, court attire promotes what the distinguished American judge Jerome Frank called "the cult of the robe." Wigs and gowns encourage legal pomposity and imply to all outsiders that barristers and judges are not ordinary human beings whose conduct is subject to the same normal standards of criticism.

Dickens was well aware that "life in a wig is to a large class of people much more terrifying and impressive than life with its own head of hair." The protective clothing of the law is deterrent all but the most persistent critic. As Bentham explained, wigs and gowns encourage unmerited reverence for the wearer: with "a common coat upon his back, and no hair upon his head but his own, Solomon himself would not gain the praise of wisdom."

The case for judges and barristers continuing to wear fancy dress is said to be that it enhances the dignity and majesty of the law. This is difficult to understand for two main reasons. First, lawyers do not dress up when dispensing justice in tribunals or in magistrates' courts or in high court judges' chambers. The Law Lords, presiding in the highest court in the land, do not wear wigs and gowns. Such proceedings presumably attain the required degree of dignity and majesty without the presence of legal costumes. Secondly, it would be a sad comment on the abilities of barristers and judges if respect for legal proceedings really did depend on the wearing of particular clothes.

There are many things wrong with the English legal system. Most of them can be explained by our reverence for the doctrine of precedent. We do things not for any rational reason but because they have previously been done that way. The wearing of wigs and gowns in court has no other explanation. The Russian writer, Alexander Herzen, visiting an English court in the mid nineteenth century, referred to "the comicality of the medieval scene, with the judge 'wearing a fur coat and something like a woman's dressing gown.' At the obscenity trial of Lady Chatterley's Lover in 1960, Kenneth Tynan described the judge as "resembling beneath the scarlet weight of his robes some relic of feudal Japan." The masquerade of the law continues to make all lawyers an object of ridicule.

Lawyers cannot expect to be taken seriously, and cannot hope to be respected, until they abandon the priestly garments that separate them from ordinary men and women. Wigs and gowns epitomise all the defects of English law, its remoteness, its uncritical reverence for tradition. Its absence of rationality. More importantly, as any practising barrister will tell you, a wig makes your head itch.

David Pannick is a barrister, and a fellow of All Souls College, Oxford.



Rajiv Gandhi says farewell to his mother; the evils she let loose live on

The myth of Indira's dynasty

SALMAN RUSHDIE

addition. Or: we dreamed them, so intensely that they came to life. And now, as the dream decays, we cannot quite bring ourselves to leave it to awake.

In this version — dynasty as collective dream — Jawaharlal Nehru represents the dream's noblest part, its most idealistic phase. Indira Gandhi, always the pragmatist, often unscrupulously so, becomes a figure of decline, and Indira Gandhi is a far more realistic figure of the currency. It is hard to say, as yet, what Rajiv Gandhi stands for in this analysis. Perhaps he is the moment before the awakening, after all. In the decaying moments of a dream, the sounds of the real world begin to penetrate the dreamer's consciousness; and certainly, in India today, the sounds of reality are insistent and harsh. Rajiv may not be enough of a sandman to keep the people asleep. We shall see.

Jawaharlal Nehru was vigorously opposed to Mahatma Gandhi's bizarre attempt to marginalise human sexuality by saying "the natural affinity between man and woman and son, father and daughter."

And yet, in Jawaharlal's own family, such affinities of blood have indeed proved more durable than marriages. Those who have married Nehrus — Jawaharlal's Kamala, Indira's Feroze, Sanjay's Maneka — have rarely been happy spouses. The crucial relationships have been those between father and daughter (Jawaharlal and Indira) and mother and son (Indira and Sanjay).

This ingrained, closed-ranks atmosphere has been, since the rock upon which the appeal of the dynasty-as-myth has been built. A myth requires a closed system; and here, once again, is evidence that Rajiv, whose family life gives every appearance of being happy, and who never seemed particularly close to Indira, is simply not a mythic figure. (It can be argued, of course, that this is no bad thing.)

Public speculation in India has feasted on these relationships, taking the raw material and cooking up all man-

ner of notions. But there were also enough "real life" scandals to keep the speculation-factories working — because myths, like soap-operas, which contain the mythic in its most debased form, require a high level of spice. So we have had public quarrels between Jawaharlal Nehru and Feroze Gandhi; we have seen India in post-emergency disgrace, and witnessed the death — in what some called an act of divine retribution — of Sanjay Gandhi in a plane crash; we have had the extraordinary, virulent quarrel between Indira and Maneka Gandhi.

Already, speculation is beginning to focus on the next generation. Who will be the dynasty's next candidate? Sanjay and Maneka's son Feroze Varun, or Rajiv and Sonia's Rahul? What do the two princelings think of each other? And so on. It has often seemed that the story of the Nehrus and Gandhis has provided more engrossing material than anything in the cinemas or on televi-

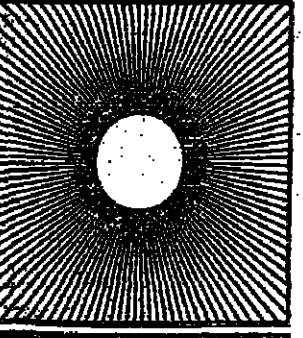
favour of Mahatma Gandhi's use of Hindu mysticism.

Jawaharlal saw the divisiveness implicit in the elevating of any one Indian ethic over the others; Indira, less squeamish, became, by the end, too much a Hindu, and too little a nationalist leader. And, because it helped her mystique, she exploited the accident of her marriage to a quite different Gandhi: the surname and its attendant confusions were not without uses.

Sanjay Gandhi, too, developed around himself a cult of personality; and now Rajiv, as ever the least flamboyant, the most prosaic of the clan, has installed a new icon in his quarters: a computer. Already, the image of "computer kid" Rajiv, leader of the technological revolution, is being polished up.

The third element in the process of myth-making has been the Western media. In the cover age of India by the news media of the West, the concentration on the family has been so great that I doubt if many Europeans or Americans could name a single Indian politician who was called neither Nehru nor Gandhi. This kind of reportage created the impression that there have been no other

Cults that lead Christians into the lay-by of religion



FACE TO FAITH

David Clark

ONE DAY I shall write a book called *The Loneliness of the Long-Distance Christian*. I shall become a young convert, I never realised that giving up a de-

manding task, even if there was plenty of fun and excitement on the way.

Christianity today is imagined by many to be only for the very young and the very old. It is considered to be of little significance for active adults who have to live with the hard realities of the modern world. This image is perpetuated by church and society alike — the church by the innocuous front it frequently presents to the world at large; society by its collusion with that front. After all, Christians who are immature or dependent can cause few real problems on the social, economic or political scene.

Unfortunately, such an image of the Christian has a good deal of foundation. It is reinforced by the fact that all too many of us, far from pressing on towards a more mature Christian experience, are only too ready to rest content on a number of inviting lay-bys along the route. We ignore our true

destination and abandon the quest for a liberating and resilient faith. Four such lay-bys are today much in evidence.

The first of these I call "the cult of conversation" (or re-conversion). The charismatic movement has sometimes been side-tracked into this lay-by. More recently the earnest revivalism of Mission England has pulled in the same direction. As a result many people have come to assume that an experience which represents only the adolescent stage of the Christian life is in fact the whole of it. Charisma and conversion are not to be undervalued. But if we remain satisfied with these experiences when we should be moving on, strengthened by the energy they can give, then we deny God's purpose for his church and world.

The second lay-by I call "the cult of obedience." It is shown most obviously in our childish dependence on the religious "father figure,"

This cult is made the more potent by the fact that the media, sacred and secular, regularly equates Christian life and witness with the doings of male clergy. Thus it is the activities and pronouncements of (male) bishops, presidents, moderators and popular evangelists which hit the headlines. Episcopal condemnation of poverty and unemployment, coming from such places as Liverpool and Durham, are to be welcomed. But how much more seriously would a secular society take protest which was openly expressed by lay people (men and women) working within industry, commerce, the professions, the civil service or politics; Christians speaking as Christians (even if they did not always agree).

Instead, the lay-by of immature spiritual dependence, made an easy option by male clericalism, ensures that a deafening silence comes from the laity when there should be vigorous and forthright

comment on issues of public concern.

The third lay-by I describe as "the cult of group conformity." It is a cult which is now throttling the life out of the church throughout the United Kingdom, not just in Northern Ireland where its effects are perhaps most obvious. Crippling to Christian witness is our unwillingness to break clear of anachronistic denominational traditions and the temptation to retreat into a theological fundamentalism of right or left. The consequent silencing of one church working to help create one world.

However, in the necessary struggle to break away from the cults of conversation, obedience and conformity, we run the risk of landing up in a fourth lay-by. This I call the "cult of individualism." It is one which threatens sinner and saint, heretic and prophet alike. This cult conditions us to believe that

meaning is to be found only within ourselves; that only a Catholic-like existentialism can bring personal fulfilment. But to settle in this lay-by is to opt for a bleak egocentricity — it is yet again to abandon the real journey.

The journey which takes us past this forth lay-by towards a greater Christian maturity is sometimes a lonely one. The "dark night of the soul" is no mere figment of the imagination. But we were not meant to travel alone and unsupported for very long. There are, thank God, still many Christians pressing on along the same road. We need to recognise this and to encourage and assist each other on the way. We are required to share our resources so that all can benefit from the experience of each. The Christian life is meant to be about people on the move, in twos or threes, in small groups or larger companies; but on the move together. Our journeys can only have purpose if we are

part of a living and dynamic community.

I am convinced that the future lies with those Christians who resist the conversation, obedience, conformity and individualism as, at best, stages on the journey and not eternal resting places. It is a journey which will take us into a land "without a name, a church, a theology," as Tillich once put it. But only there can we find a new name, a new church and a new theology, adequate to meet the needs of our generation. Only then can the people of God be liberated from cultic pre-occupations. Only then will we come of age as Christians. Only then can the church become the true servant of the Kingdom.

David Clark is Director of the National Centre for Christian Communities and Networks, at Westhill College, Birmingham, and author of *The Liberation of the Church* just published by the Centre.

IN Driefontein, Beauty Mkhize fights the government order that she and the 10,000 residents of this settled and cohesive rural community uproot themselves and move to godforsaken pieces of land in the bantustans. In Johannesburg, 250 miles away, "Mama" Lydia Kompe fights for trade union rights. Both women are unusual in taking on positions of leadership more generally associated with men. What is not unusual is their role in the ever-growing resistance movement inside South Africa.

For both women there were distinct turning points in their lives that led them to become activists, which, in a country as repressive as South Africa, means taking enormous risks. For Beauty Mkhize it was the unprovoked killing of her husband on Easter Saturday last year.

Once the authorities told his people that they had to move, Saul Mkhize had been leading a concerted resistance effort. The people could see no reason why they should abandon the land they own, or the African-owned land they rent, for barren and impoverished land in the bantustans. But for the government, this "black spot" surrounded by a region designated "white" must be moved in keeping with its apartheid policy of ridding the white areas of Africans and giving them fictitious independence in the bantustans.

While leading the mounting resistance, Saul Mkhize harboured a sense of foreboding about his own death which finally came just before he was to address a meeting of the community.

A year later, the policeman who killed him was acquitted in the shooting and exonerated of any misconduct.

The horrified and distraught Beauty Mkhize immediately responded by entering the leadership, a totally new role for her and an unusual one for a rural woman.

Mama Lydia's entrance into the resistance was a longer process which began in 1976, a critical year in South African history, noted for the Soweto uprisings in which hundreds of students were killed by South African police. It also marked the steadily escalating trade union actions. For Mama Lydia it was the year that her employers, refused to respond to the workers' demands to recognise their trade union, the Metal and Allied Workers Union (MAWU).



Mama Lydia Kompe, union activist.



Beauty Mkhize: concerted resistance.

The women of Africa, like their sisters in Europe and the US, are uniting for action — but the causes are not the same. Stephanie Urdang reports from South Africa and finds the catalyst is opposition to apartheid, while Chinyelu Onwurah returns to Nigeria to discover a movement quite distinct from that in the selfish West

A world apart in Africa

The 680 workers, the majority of whom were women, went on strike. The picket lines were illegal, and the factory owners called in the police. They came with dogs and Mama Lydia was attacked when they were set loose on the strikers. She still bears the scars. Although they lost the strike, it was such actions that forced many employers to negotiate with unions in the following years.

For a year she could not find work. As a steward at her previous place of employment, she was marked. Then MAWU, a member of the largest federation of black

trade union, FOSATU, asked her to join them as a union organiser. She has been there ever since, although now working as organiser for a different affiliated union.

The daily problems faced by Beauty Mkhize and by Mama Lydia are different, specific to the nature of their struggles.

In Driefontein, the hand-carved stone house that Saul Mkhize's grandfather built in 1911 is the hub of the community. People continue to bring their many problems there. During my two-day visit the stream of people never stopped. Old women,

wrinkled and bent, told how the district commissioner's office refused to accept their pension applications, chasing them away with words such as, "Go and find another husband," "You're too young for a pension," "Your children must support you."

Then there was the administration's attempt to renege on a government-appointed chief by insisting that his authorising stamp appear on the applications for labour contracts. Those entitled to workmen's compensation have had their claims delayed or refused. In a community that is far from self-

sufficient, these are lifelines that often mean the difference between eating and hunger.

Harassment continues in other ways, particularly by local farmers and the police. Cases of Africans being shot for trespass, or deaths in detention following torture have been documented, with no reprisals for the guilty parties.

With lawyers and others trying to help the community, Beauty Mkhize spends many hours planning strategy. Some victories have been won. Since my visit the district commissioner begrud-

gingly agreed to process pension applications. This has given the community encouragement in their fight.

However, Beauty Mkhize looks to the fate of communities such as the much-publicised Mogopa that have been forcibly removed in government trucks, and knows that they are up against an immoveable force. "When is the government going to come and force us to move?" she asks, standing next to the grave of her husband near her house.

"I want to know the exact date, because on that day they

lunch, washing the dishes and any of the odd jobs that were felt to be more befitting the female sex. "You can do these things better," she wondered how they had managed before she came.

It took her a while to feel confident in the organising work, but once she did, she began to resist the presumptions. "I got used to saying I was not there to be a tea girl," she said. "But at first I found it quite hard." Then men got the message, and she found she got quite a bit of support from her younger colleagues. She would return home to "black" from another quarter. Her husband held traditional views of what a marriage should be. "That was a real problem. After I became a shop steward we would have long meetings, maybe twice a week, and they would be at work. Sometimes I couldn't get home before the buses stopped. He presumed I was just out having a good time. He was also scared that I'd land in jail. Then it got even worse when I was fired because of 'he' thought I deserved it."

Through Mama Lydia's persistent efforts and those of the women who have worked with her, FOSATU has established a women's caucus which is trying to address the problems women encounter at home and particularly at work — lower wages and sexual harassment, for example.

Since joining FOSATU, she tells with pride, a number of women have become organisers, and there is now a woman president of a local branch. It is a beginning. But Mama Lydia thinks it is an important one. She is adamant that the struggle for freedom in South Africa must go hand in hand with the struggle for women's rights.

When she talks she still expresses anger at the inequalities. "Why can't we be equal? What do men see lacking in us? They don't give us proper reasons. Just that a woman is a woman! I'm not yet convinced. We pay our dues, we work the same shifts, we work the same jobs, we participate the same way in the unions. So I don't see why we can't have an equal say and equal rights. I think it is time for women to come together and see this as a major problem. It is a problem that will go ahead from one generation to the next if we don't work on it now."

Stephanie Urdang

Nigerian women are not second class citizens struggling for a first class ticket

WESTERN feminists generally see Third World countries as following in their wake. It is up to us in the West to set the glorious trail which will lead our sisters out of servitude. We may not put it as patronisingly but we expect the women of developing countries to see their redemption in our ideology.

This is not so. Our Third World sisters are in the process of adapting feminism to meet their own needs and we in turn must stop seeing Africa as a kind of stunted Great Britain of the 17th century.

Take Nigeria. It still has to face all the problems endemic in the south — huge external debts, high birth rates and unstable governments. Nigerian women are they from the Muslim north or Christian south and tied by their wombs to the lives and experiences of their grandmothers. Yet they are not simply in the same position as European women 100 years ago.

They do not have to battle

against unjust laws or institutionalised sexism; the equality of women is enshrined in the constitution and the few national institutions such as the civil service and education are too young to have developed such traditions. But they do have to contend with overwhelming social conditioning and self doubt.

My family left Nigeria during the civil war. Faced with the option of moving back, I went to see if, having been Westernised almost to the point of no return, I could live in so un-Western a society. The position of women was uppermost in my mind. Britain has a long way to go before achieving sexual parity and the idea of taking a huge step backwards frightened me. I didn't realise I'd be stepping into a wholly different situation.

I went expecting to find a women's movement similar to that in the Europe of the sixties — outraged and demanding, not questioning. But it took me sometime to notice any feminist movement at all and as I began to

notice the small changes, I realised how naive I had been to expect anything else. I had seen the Nigerian situation through British eyes and formalised Western solutions when Nigeria must be as much a part of the answer as it is of the problem.

Nigeria has a child-orientated society: there the child is not important individually but as a symbol of the continuation of the family, the tribe and the nation. Infertility, tragic as it can be for couples in the West, is a calamity for Nigerians brought up in a society which considers marriage without children not only pointless but practically immoral.

So there is enormous pressure on women to have children and more importantly children of the right sex, i.e. male. That is not to say that girls are unwelcome. Children generally are considered an insurance policy in old age. But the dividends from boys are higher.

Yet parents who can only afford to educate some of their children will automati-

cally choose to educate their sons. A daughter will marry, she will live with her husband's family and take his name as will her children. Her education will be to the ultimate benefit of another family while a son will carry on his father's name and his achievements will reflect on his father.

Where education is a matter of economics, girls are bound to lose. So long as education is expensive, girls will need parental approval of the subjects they take and this will inevitably lead to conflict. But even when secondary education was free, girls were not opting for science or career-orientated subjects.

Western feminism, which tends to undermine even the nuclear family, is basically the ideology of self-interest — obtaining what is best for women and as such is incompatible with the custom of sacrificing self-interest for family good. The burden of selflessness does not fall entirely on women, men must often adjust their aspirations in the interest of the family but they are rewarded

by being the power base within the family.

Nigerian marriage is based on the biblical notion of wifely obedience rewarded with paternalistic kindness from the husband. She may have some power within the family, perhaps manage family affairs, but hers will be a passive power tolerated only so long as it is not overt. Often she will have no control over the one event in which she is most intimately involved — child bearing.

On my first visit to Nigeria two years ago, I met Mrs Ubulu, a qualified lawyer. Having had five children in eight years she wanted to return to her career. However, only one child was a boy and her husband insisted on more. As I left this time she was expecting her seventh child. I spoke to one male doctor who said he prescribed the pill to women knowing their husbands disapproved and that they risked beatings and disgrace if they were discovered. These were not women who did not want children — that

would be unthinkable — but women who simply wanted to wait a few years or limit the size of their family.

Their husbands often regarded them as selfish and unloving, and especially in Catholic areas, the pill itself as immoral. In Nigeria, merely to ask a married man if he has children is to accuse him of impotence and the number of children a man has can be taken as a reflection on his virility.

Women's magazines in Nigeria generally support this attitude. The letters pages contain sweeping denunciations of Western imports such as the pill, childless marriages, female promiscuity and teenage sex, while the features include articles on how to keep your husband, skin bleaching and the best sexual positions for conceiving boys. Women with rebellion in mind would find little help there.

There are some women's organisations, along the lines of the WI, but these are badly co-ordinated, often accused of being out of touch with the

village women and aimed at helping women in the home rather than helping them out of it.

All this goes some way to explaining why the position of women in Nigeria has not changed to an appreciable degree. The military government has not changed the section of the 1979 Presidential Constitution which sets out the concept of sexual equality and has recommended that at least one of each state's nine commissioners should be a woman.

However, while acknowledging the theoretical basis for feminism they accept that the position of women is not a priority in comparison with Nigeria's grave economic, political and agricultural problems.

This attitude is mirrored to a certain extent in the thoughts of Nigerian women themselves, many of whom are astounded by what they see as the selfishness of Western feminism. They do not see themselves as second class citizens struggling to obtain a first class ticket, nor do they

see change as being unnecessary or even unwelcome. But by and large, they are not prepared to sacrifice the benefits of the extended family to obtain it. The extended family is the basis for their economic and financial status.

In the cities especially some changes are taking place, not revolutions but adjustments.

To demand that Nigerian women accept Western feminism as one gift as the most cure to every ailment is ridiculous. If a revolution is needed they must decide on the means and aims themselves. The fundamental factors are opportunity and education — the ability to choose and knowledge of the choices available. Nigerian women are a long way from achieving their aims or even defining them. Whether we approve of their decision is irrelevant: they need our approval to condemn the situation we cannot have.

Chinyelu Onwurah

Vanity Fair

IT'S something of a relief for a struggling borough like Urbleton to have some of its more burdensome responsibilities taken away, on to the capable shoulders of Secretary of State, the Earl of Salisbury. Things are easier for him because being unfettered by reason, accountability or long term plans, he can do more or less as he likes, as long as it's "on a basis approved by Parliament." He can just go ahead and Act, and that's how he managed to set those new limits on social security payments for board and lodging.

Over the last few years, our Government has approved of Claimants staying in bed and breakfasts. It made sense there was nowhere else for them to go, especially the single — no suitable council accommodation and no private. No sensible landlord would take on a tenant whose sole is often late and who takes 3 weeks to get a deposit out of DESS.

Now Secretary of State doesn't want claimants in B&B. There are too many claimants and it's too expensive, especially with Urbleton and others setting their own limits to match local changes. But now, with Secretary's own, new London limit, claimants won't be able to afford B&B any more. It may seem inconsistent, but that's the thing about Parliamentary Approval. Now you have it, now you don't, and at least it fits in with Secretary's penchant for variety and contradiction.

And what's more, He and Parliament no longer approve of those hostels they set up to resettle young, single people coming to London. Home Office, DESS and Department of the Environment all agreed a while ago, that it took 6 months to a year to resettle, and funded the hostels accordingly. Now they all agree that person may only stay in them for 4 weeks, because this year, that's all it takes to find employment and

settle in London. They are sensitive to changing mores.

They sensed that it has recently become unnatural for a grown-up child to leave the parental home. Parents and teenagers are now happily packed, all unemployed together, with a few frail, handicapped or incontinent relatives and the odd incestuous parent, into that newly beloved unit, The Family. The more rebellious youngsters might have thought that nothing could be worse, but now, with only the cheaper and most grumpy of B&Bs available to them, stuffed with rats, cockroaches, and extra tenants, swept occasionally by tragic fires, they may realise that leaving home is no longer natural, and return to their rightful place.

However, some of the Urbleton homeless, while camping in our library, came up with an answer to part of the problem. As unemployment is now a permanent condition for many, DESS may as well give them the money for mortgages. It will be half the price of B&B and it is one of our Government's most ardent desires that all persons should become Owner Occupiers.

Unfortunately, there isn't much in Urbleton for them to buy. D of E doesn't want Urbleton Council to spend money on refurbishing its old properties. It wants money spent on B&Bs that it did, then didn't, but now really does want claimants to live in. From His position of supreme power, Secretary knows that Urbleton shall crumble and hordes of the wretched shall wander its streets for ever. It's all part of the Great Scheme of Things, that London shall be as New York, crammed with homeless paupers, as our Leader follows in the footsteps of her very own hero, Reagan the Airhead, whose thoughts are now turned away from this earthly rubble and up into the Heavens.

Michele Hanson



When books become building blocks

Martin Pawley examines how the last literate architect, Lord Esher, made his mark



Lord Esher

THE HITLER craze is a bore, but it doesn't seem to have spoiled this part of Germany. They enjoy dressing up and doing the Roman Salute, and it gives young people something to do. They march about in companies singing marvellously at Wuppertal, where we were up singing at five.

So wrote the young Lionel Brett from a holiday in Germany in 1934. "In the crystal air I would stuff books into a mackintosh, climb 4,000 feet in a couple of hours, and read till sunset on the tip of a mountain."

Brett was later to become Lord Esher, an architect and planner destined to go down in history for two ingenious achievements — one of which he recognises in his new autobiography, *Our Selves Unknown*, and one so recent that it finds no place in its pages.

The first he describes himself: "Silly ladies meeting me for the first time, still lead off with 'Oh yes, weren't you once in trouble about roofs blowing off?' (an event which took place in 1887, damaging 50 houses designed by his practice at Hatfield). The second is equally topical and concerns his chairmanship of the committee which last year recommended a cut of one third in the number of graduate places in polytechnic schools of architecture."

Esher has other distinctions of course; he is a past president of the Royal Institute of British Architects and he has written two other books, one of them an exhaustive but unsatisfying history of modern architecture in Britain called *A Broken Wave* (1982), which concluded that the immense phenomenon of post-war architecture was but a prelude to our present state of unproductive humdrum.

Beyond that he deserves praise for something altogether more tragic and price-less — but patently obvious from every page of the autobiography: he is far and away the best architect-writer in England. His only real competitor, Bertold Lubetkin, does not write books.

Most architects these days are not much good at writing, which is another way of saying that they are not very good at explaining what they do. For this they pay a terrible price in a buyers market. Historically, there is a wonderful literature of architecture, stretching from the surviving writings of the ancients to the once best-selling books of the great modern architects, Le Corbusier and Frank Lloyd Wright.

It is a dismal fact that hardly a decent book has been written by an architect since the death of Richard Neutra in 1970. Today the popular genre is the so-called "practice book" in which the production of a large and successful practice is described with

the comprehensive unreadability of Hansard. Bookshelves groan with the corporate achievements of the Arup empire, as recorded by a professor from Bath; or the secretary of the Royal Fine Art Commission's interpretation of the courtrooms, prisons, and submarine pens designed by Howell, Killik, Partridge, and Amis since their university work ran out; or the adventures of the Owen Luder Partnership (prisons and coal mines) as told to Kate Wharton.

The decline in architectural literacy has been the saving of criticism, leading to witty works like Tom Wolfe's *From Bauhaus to Our House*, as well as witless ones like the dull, anti-architecture diatribes of Christopher Booker and Conrad Jameson. When architects mumble and refuse to answer the telephone, or come up with nothing better to quote than, "A hard act to follow in terms of the contemporary scene" (Norman Foster), others — including the Prince of Wales — trust in with their own interpretations. Tee-square men have no one but himself to blame.

The wiser architects are aware of the problem of professional literacy themselves and refuse to seek refuge in the new, know-nothing school whose principal tenet of faith is, "If you don't draw you have no right to write."

Sir Denys Lasdun, of Royal College of Physicians, and National Theatre fame, did in fact spend a great deal of time putting together something he called a practitioner's anthology under the title *Architecture in an Age of Scepticism*, which was published last year by Heinemann.

This vast £20 picture-book, with contributions from such authentic practising architects as James Stirling, Ted Cullinan, and Ralph Erskine, was a serious attempt to cut out the middle men of architectural criticism and let the men at the coalface speak for themselves. The result for students of English literature was depressing. "The business of architecture is to establish emotional relations by means of raw materials," wrote one respected figure. "A building has to be nurtured by the transformations produced by use and the processes of integration set up between the artefact and nature, be-

tween building and environment," wrote another. A good number of the contributors were so busy that they could not even find the time for original compositions, relying instead on lengthy extracts from their job files that looked superficially like text, or reprints from old lectures, or even synopses for other books that they had once wanted to write themselves when work was a little short.

In general architects have given up writing about their lives and adventures except to their own accountants and solicitors. The books they read are about VAT and liability, and the lectures they allow to be printed are about how to deal with public participation meetings or the new requirements for access to buildings by the disabled.

All this stuff, though worth it, is not exactly gripping. It hardly compares with Le Corbusier's rows with his landlord in Paris, or Wright's berserk servants butchering the family, or Neutra's heart attack. The only autobiography of an architect in recent years that promised to be of more than family interest was John Poulson's ill-fated account of corrup-

tion, blackmail, bribery and bankruptcy in *The Price*, and that was sandwiched by court injunctions before it could make its way to the bookshops. *Our Selves Unknown* is a wonderful corrective to this dismal catalogue but, alas, the life so beautifully and evocatively described by Brett is not one of epic architectural achievement. "It is the only thing widely known about my architectural career," he notes of the Hatfield roof incident.

But Lord Esher lived through the heroic years of modern architecture in Britain; knew everyone who was anyone in the heady days of optimism for new towns and prefabrication, and himself served as consultant planner in Caracas and Corsica, as well as Maldenhead, Abingdon, Portsmouth, Cadogan Place and other optimistic English municipalities.

All this and his own compulsive travelling and frequent withdrawals into private life yielded little beyond his wonderful capacity to re-create their atmosphere in words. No one since Evelyn Waugh has better described the dying days of peace and the lost com-

radeship of military service, and no one at all has ever approached his evocation of the strange mixture of penitence and ambition that briefly made British architecture and town planning an object of pilgrimage after 1945.

Esher's son, Michael, is an architect in the different and illiterate world of the present and last year he wrote a letter to a Sunday newspaper about the mess that bureaucracy is making of architecture. "What we have is not an act of human creativity," he wrote, "but a process of immense and unfathomable complexity involving bureaucracies and corporations large and small, statutes, regulations, budgets, policy committees, review boards, protest groups and galloping change."

In this process, the mind and ideas of the architect, whether good or bad, are often of little consequence. The biggest mess of all will be made by the process, which is not well understood and is largely out of control.

It is a good thing for architects to be able to write. *Our Selves Unknown* is published by Gollancz on January 24, price £12.55.

anything to go by, he's well on his way. Moore is currently a soloist, the latest phase in a long career that has involved playing with that most exquisite Irish traditional group the Chieftains, and then the more rock-orientated Moving Hearts. Now, accompanied just by his own guitar or bodhran hand-drum, he mixes Plant-like favouritism like the charming Cliff of Doneen with harder-edged Moving Hearts material like *No Time For Love*, and songs from his recent solo album *Ride On* that were by himself. *W. B. Yeats* or *hunger* strikes Bobby Sands.

Moore is a sturdy looking figure in cropped hair, and he sang in a warm, relaxed, even soulful voice, easily moving beyond the normal restrictions of the folk scene, as a song on the Spanish Civil War appeared alongside a burlesque of the country piece, or a witty attack on Reagan's visit to Ireland.

There was no political lecturing to accompany the often staunchly left-wing material so the two traditional sounding pieces by Bobby Sands were performed without comment. One dealt with rebels being sent to Australia and one with the brewer of illegal moonshine. Both were surprisingly good, melodic, mournful or romantic pieces that fitted perfectly into Christy Moore's intriguing repertoire.

BARBICAN/RADIO 3
Edward Greenfield

Canino & Ballista

FEW series of musical events at the Barbican concert hall have had such a concentrated success as the current Stockhausen Festival, attracting large and enthusiastic audiences every night for what a few years ago might have been dismissed as avant-garde rubbish. With Mantra in its fourth of the six concerts we came to the work which in 1970 brought Stockhausen back to thorough composition and conventional notation but with the two pianos fused and amplified with the mixed overtones of ring modulation.

us dauntingly that the ring modulation is the most important element of all in the work, but more and more I am convinced that it is the rare aspect of this massive 70-minute piece which is an irrelevance. It simply fizzes the edges of Stockhausen's closely concentrated argument in unnecessary distortion, sounding like nothing much as a piano recording heard through a faulty loud-speaker.

That was no fault of the musician in charge of the sound projection, John Rushby-Smith of the BBC, still one of the most brilliant pianists. Bruno Canino and Antonio Ballista, who between the different cycles of the Mantra would each operate his own ring modulator to turn into a different note of the 13-note Mantra on which the whole work is based, making sure never to coincide.

The lay-out of the Barbican stage helped, when it was possible to have the two pianos widely spaced, so that the interplay between one pianist and another, at times in overtly Beethovenian humour of who corrects what, and who plays the last note, was more clearly defined. But the electronic element, except in a few weird glissando effects, was far less pointed than the amplification of overtones which made Wednesday's performance of the Piano Piece number 10 so original and poetic.

Again as with Wednesday's concert one sensed the intellectual basis of argument rather than continuously analysing it. Stockhausen for all his amazing of logical procedures knows above all how to present musical episodes with an immediately dramatic impact, never so tellingly on this occasion as in the brilliant and exciting cadenza near the end, when Canino and Ballista excelled even their earlier virtuosity.

HALF MOON
Robin Denselow

Christy Moore

WITH the success of soloists like Billy Bragg or (in his latest role) Elvis Costello, the line between what is pop and what is contemporary folk has been encouragingly blurred. The climate now seems right for soloists and songwriters to once again reach a larger audience who rightly see no contradiction in political material, or other new songs being mixed with folk, country songs, or almost anything else.

In a tolerant musical climate like this, there's even hope that the great Irish veteran Christy Moore, will now become a celebrity outside folk circles. If the widely enthusiastic scenes at the Half Moon on Saturday night are

turned to Poppyland and Louie Jermy until he died, he sang in a warm, relaxed, even soulful voice, easily moving beyond the normal restrictions of the folk scene, as a song on the Spanish Civil War appeared alongside a burlesque of the country piece, or a witty attack on Reagan's visit to Ireland.

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COVENT GARDEN
Mary Clarke

Swan Lake

THE Royal Ballet's Covent Garden staging of Swan Lake is a stylistic riddle, a hotch potch of different ingredients from different earlier productions by the company, but for new Swan Queens we endure it again and again. On Saturday evening Ravenna Tucker was the debutante Odette-Odile and the Royal Opera House was packed to the gunwales for the occasion.

And an occasion it was. Ravenna Tucker already has to her credit the ballerina roles in *The Sleeping Beauty*, *Romeo and Juliet* and *The Nutcracker* as well as a galaxy of classical variations but until now she has been a ballerina in embryo, a dancer to treasure and watch with hope and pride. With Swan Lake she has earned the precious and not lightly used title of ballerina, the dancer who sustains, from Imperial Russian times, the chief classical roles in a company's repertoire.

That she could perform the steps was never in doubt. The thrilling and surprising new quality in her dancing was its grand authority and its power of projection. She took the stage as her kingdom and, without ostentation, through the sheer beauty and command of her dancing and her grasp of the dual role won from the audience a standing ovation.

The unbroken flow of her movement is characterised by a creamy softness that hides all joints between the steps until the most difficult feats of virtuosity seem a natural expression of character, whether loving, gleefully seductive (as Odile), or tragic at the end.

Credit must be given to Jay Jolley's impeccable partnering as Siegfried, which kept his ballerina so secure in double work, so weightless in lifts; there was sympathetic rapport between them throughout the ballet, and if Jolley doesn't make much of the character, this fault lies mainly in the production. Some good dancing in smaller roles from Maria Almeida, Viviana Durante, Deirdre Eyden, Bruce Seaton, and Deborah Bull, who always just a dancer. But the evening belonged to Ravenna Tucker.

BARBICAN/RADIO 3
Hugo Cole

Stimmung

FOR the six singers involved, Stimmung means tuning in to the selected overtones of a low B flat, and to the other performers, since each in turn takes the lead, providing an example to be followed by the rest. Tuning in ceremonies also preceded the performance on Saturday night, as the lights were lowered, the singers entered solemnly and taking their places on low stools round a table with a shaded reading lamp, bowing to one another gravely before the music began.

Perhaps in the cloudier acoustics of St John's or the Roundhouse where we have heard the work before, the transcendental elements came over more strongly. At the Barbican Stimmung did not create the impression of a winged vehicle voyaging to the cosmic and divine, as Stockhausen once described it, but of a fascinating piece of abstract music, not a minute too long, even though it overran its scheduled 70 minutes by almost a quarter of an hour.

Stockhausen was the first western composer to make systematic use of those odd impersonal sounds produced by cranial resonance; but that is only one of the means used to build the sound picture. Rhythmic repetitions, nuances of word-articulation, often brought into close perspective by faithful amplification, striking passages of declamation set against light staccato leads, and the way the music moved back and forth to segments of the master-chord or to bare unisons — all these are standard composing devices used with immense resource.

In Stimmung, Stockhausen remains firmly in control, but the performers' individualities are not stifled. The performance, light-weight, clean, bold and sensitive, was very much of its own. Stockhausen himself unexpectedly took charge of the sound projection and may perhaps have risked certain effects which others might have avoided — at least in his presence. The effect of sounds moving around the hall was astonishingly clear and vivid — more magic here than in the recital of words of power which seemed to be arbitrarily superimposed on to a pure and abstract work.

THE FEMALE EUNUCH
the most disturbing book ever published
the very ethos of the male world

SEX AND DESTINY
THE POLITICS OF HUMAN FEELING

Alex Hamilton's paperback review World shaking

The Crack by Emma Tennant (1977, Faber £2.95). A comic extravaganza played out in a London knocked sideways by a cataclysmic geological split that dries the Thames, rends the familiar landmarks and leaves nothing functioning as before except the Playboy Club. With Baba the romantic, the Candy Candidate, Tennant follows the erratic courses of small groups of survivors, grotesquely persisting in their usual preoccupations — reconstruction through regression, patriarchy without method, the union of ecology and socialism, a Good Time, and other obsessions of radical chic — even as they struggle through the eerie limbo in the hope of reaching the Other Side. And in the best tradition of apocalyptic science fiction, there is a rescuer from the outside world, a round-the-world sailor not at all pleased by the change in the coastline and the disarray of the welcoming committee. It's a brisk, witty and inventive fantasy on the edge of the crack of doom.

Sex and Destiny by Germaine Greer (1984, Picador £2.95). It would be a pity if discussions of this torrential polemic were reduced to the ad feminam question of its consistency or otherwise. With her well-known polemic as a sexual freedom fighter, it is precisely her Freudian character that is her most valuable quality, entering the shape of a necessary argument to give life and general interest to her polemic. It is a co-conspirator in the argument of the politics of human fertility which, together with a formidable survey of the progress of contraception, challenges the rights of the developed countries, as well as their reasons for interfering in the sexual and procreative habits in poorer countries.

A Question of Economics by Peter Donaldson (1985, Pelican £4.95). Organised in 20 chapters which I assume match the 20 Channels of the Channel 4 programme, the first of which went out yesterday, this is designed to get behind the special language of business and financial commentators and explain the options involved in most of the economic arguments about inflation, money supply, borrowing, requirements, privatisation, trade gaps, the share index, etc. Naturally, it illustrates every step of the way the polarisation of the two schools of economists. While reading it, I had the welcome and unusual sensation of understanding what it is all about, but I'm pre-

pared for this to prove to have been an illusion. The 59-second Employee by Rae Andre and Peter Ward (1984, Granada £1.95). A re-tell of the 1960s prime time Drs Andre and Ward to burst beneath the reverent buyers of The One Minute Manager, whose formulae for getting the best out of staff by lulling, out-praising and blaming in calculated dollops made it a prodigious bestseller. This little counter-agent is very nearly serious itself in suggesting ways of "managing upward" and keeping managers on their toes by anticipation and avoiding suspicion of presumptuous ambition when asking for information.

Plays
Anthony Burgess contributes a short but juicy introduction to his translation of Cyrano de Bergerac by Edmund Rostand (1985, Hutchinson £4.95), a revival which was a triumph when staged by the RSC in 1982. As a servant of different directors, Burgess had two separate goes at it and, while acknowledging the use of Brian Hooker's version, which his own is now superseding, he points to the deadening effect of the conventions of verse translation, and the technical challenges of restoring one of the great comic tragedies to its proper language on the stage.

The "Text and Performance" heading to the Macmillan series of great plays is slightly misleading. There is no text or commentary on the history of the academic establishment of the acting text. The second half of each book discusses a variety of recent (i.e. within living memory) stage interpretations. Latest additions, under the general editorship of Michael Secor, are Doctor Faustus and William Tyndeman (1984, £3.95); King Lear ed. Gamin Salgado (1984, £2.95); and Othello ed. Martin Wain (1984, £3.95).

Poetry Society
At the next meeting of the Poetry Society on January 30 (7.30 pm at 21, Ears Court Square, London SW 5) Jonathan Barker will introduce the whole thing with cream and honey, as it were a fresh baked scone.

What Scott could not resist doing was to write about the place and, by celebrating it, fill it. Some men, said Oscar Wilde, will do the thing they love with a flattering word. Poppyland became popular not only with celebrities like Swinburne, who must have been enchanted by local landlord's threat to trash him like a dog, but with trippers in boaters giving robust renderings of Scott's lavender sashet, love lyric. "Oh life of my life, I am waiting for thee!"

The North Norfolk coast is studded with vast Victorian hotels like stranded whales. It was clearly hugely fashionable once before the tide turned and withdrew, leaving, luckily for those who love it, the same sense of space and the same salt wind that boxed Scott's ears, a hundred years ago.

It is an entertaining aspect of this little love story, not tartly harped on in the play, that though Scott re-

TELEVISION Nancy Banks-Smith Poppyland

NO STATUE has ever been put up to a poet's criticism or any other kind of critic for that matter — and taking one consideration with another, it may be just as well. "A professional play critic is a monstrousity said Clifford Sax. "A son with five legs, or a man with four thumbs. We have to conceal our repulsion when he confronts." One feels defensively that if theatre critics do not, en masse, enchant the eye, it hardly matters as they tend to come out after dark. It is some small comfort that I cannot quite place Clifford Sax. Probably, one feels, a playwright.

It is, therefore, touching to see a theatre critic receive such a fragrant nosegay as Poppyland (BBC 2). Especially as fragrant nosegays are themselves rather out of favour these days. Clement Scott was the drama critic of the Daily Telegraph, combining this ingeniously enough with travel writing. In 1855 he discovered, as a result of a war, a raucous Cromer, an unpeopled little paradise he called Poppyland, a millhouse studded with pebbles like an upturned boat with barnacles (and now belonging to the sister of the producer, Richard Broke), and a miller's daughter, Louie Jermy, whose mouth fell open in flattered admiration and widened in warm welcome. And who, furthermore, was a wab with walkover power. It was a situation very popular in sentimental Victorian literature and popularised particularly by Alfred Lord Tennyson: "It is the miller's daughter/And she is grown so dear, so dear/That would be the jewel/That trembles in her ear."

Lord Tennyson went on to add audaciously that if he were the necklace on her balmy bosom, she would not take him off at night. Normally, the dazzled maiden of low degree tended to fade away or, if it were a water mill, float away.

This sweetly silly period piece by William Humble was given a warm power and poignancy by Alan Howard's winning performance as Scott, a man of aching propriety, and by Nat Crosby's camera work, which topped the whole thing with cream and honey, as it were a fresh baked scone.

What Scott could not resist doing was to write about the place and, by celebrating it, fill it. Some men, said Oscar Wilde, will do the thing they love with a flattering word. Poppyland became popular not only with celebrities like Swinburne, who must have been enchanted by local landlord's threat to trash him like a dog, but with trippers in boaters giving robust renderings of Scott's lavender sashet, love lyric. "Oh life of my life, I am waiting for thee!"

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John Ramsley and Valerie Masteron in Rigoletto. Picture by Douglas Jeffery

turned to Poppyland and Louie Jermy until he died, he sang in a warm, relaxed, even soulful voice, easily moving beyond the normal restrictions of the folk scene, as a song on the Spanish Civil War appeared alongside a burlesque of the country piece, or a witty attack on Reagan's visit to Ireland.

There was no political lecturing to accompany the often staunchly left-wing material so the two traditional sounding pieces by Bobby Sands were performed without comment. One dealt with rebels being sent to Australia and one with the brewer of illegal moonshine. Both were surprisingly good, melodic, mournful or romantic pieces that fitted perfectly into Christy Moore's intriguing repertoire.

BARBICAN/RADIO 3
Edward Greenfield

Canino & Ballista

FEW series of musical events at the Barbican concert hall have had such a concentrated success as the current Stockhausen Festival, attracting large and enthusiastic audiences every night for what a few years ago might have been dismissed as avant-garde rubbish. With Mantra in its fourth of the six concerts we came to the work which in 1970 brought Stockhausen back to thorough composition and conventional notation but with the two pianos fused and amplified with the mixed overtones of ring modulation.

us dauntingly that the ring modulation is the most important element of all in the work, but more and more I am convinced that it is the rare aspect of this massive 70-minute piece which is an irrelevance. It simply fizzes the edges of Stockhausen's closely concentrated argument in unnecessary distortion, sounding like nothing much as a piano recording heard through a faulty loud-speaker.

That was no fault of the musician in charge of the sound projection, John Rushby-Smith of the BBC, still one of the most brilliant pianists. Bruno Canino and Antonio Ballista, who between the different cycles of the Mantra would each operate his own ring modulator to turn into a different note of the 13-note Mantra on which the whole work is based, making sure never to coincide.

The lay-out of the Barbican stage helped, when it was possible to have the two pianos widely spaced, so that the interplay between one pianist and another, at times in overtly Beethovenian humour of who corrects what, and who plays the last note, was more clearly defined. But the electronic element, except in a few weird glissando effects, was far less pointed than the amplification of overtones which made Wednesday's performance of the Piano Piece number 10 so original and poetic.

Again as with Wednesday's concert one sensed the intellectual basis of argument rather than continuously analysing it. Stockhausen for all his amazing of logical procedures knows above all how to present musical episodes with an immediately dramatic impact, never so tellingly on this occasion as in the brilliant and exciting cadenza near the end, when Canino and Ballista excelled even their earlier virtuosity.

COVENT GARDEN
Mary Clarke

Swan Lake

THE Royal Ballet's Covent Garden staging of Swan Lake is a stylistic riddle, a hotch potch of different ingredients from different earlier productions by the company, but for new Swan Queens we endure it again and again. On Saturday evening Ravenna Tucker was the debutante Odette-Odile and the Royal Opera House was packed to the gunwales for the occasion.

And an occasion it was. Ravenna Tucker already has to her credit the ballerina roles in *The Sleeping Beauty*, *Romeo and Juliet* and *The Nutcracker* as well as a galaxy of classical variations but until now she has been a ballerina in embryo, a dancer to treasure and watch with hope and pride. With Swan Lake she has earned the precious and not lightly used title of ballerina, the dancer who sustains, from Imperial Russian times, the chief classical roles in a company's repertoire.

That she could perform the steps was never in doubt. The thrilling and surprising new quality in her dancing was its grand authority and its power of projection. She took the stage as her kingdom and, without ostentation, through the sheer beauty and command of her dancing and her grasp of the dual role won from the audience a standing ovation.

The unbroken flow of her movement is characterised by a creamy softness that hides all joints between the steps until the most difficult feats of virtuosity seem a natural expression of character, whether loving, gleefully seductive (as Odile), or tragic at the end.

Credit must be given to Jay Jolley's impeccable partnering as Siegfried, which kept his ballerina so secure in double work, so weightless in lifts; there was sympathetic rapport between them throughout the ballet, and if Jolley doesn't make much of the character, this fault lies mainly in the production. Some good dancing in smaller roles from Maria Almeida, Viviana Durante, Deirdre Eyden, Bruce Seaton, and Deborah Bull, who always just a dancer. But the evening belonged to Ravenna Tucker.

BARBICAN/RADIO 3
Hugo Cole

Stimmung

FOR the six singers involved, Stimmung means tuning in to the selected overtones of a low B flat, and to the other performers, since each in turn takes the lead, providing an example to be followed by the rest. Tuning in ceremonies also preceded the performance on Saturday night, as the lights were lowered, the singers entered solemnly and taking their places on low stools round a table with a shaded reading lamp, bowing to one another gravely before the music began.

Perhaps in the cloudier acoustics of St John's or the Roundhouse where we have heard the work before, the transcendental elements came over more strongly. At the Barbican Stimmung did not create the impression of a winged vehicle voyaging to the cosmic and divine, as Stockhausen once described it, but of a fascinating piece of abstract music, not a minute too long, even though it overran its scheduled 70 minutes by almost a quarter of an hour.

Stockhausen was the first western composer to make systematic use of those odd impersonal sounds produced by cranial resonance; but that is only one of the means used to build the sound picture. Rhythmic repetitions, nuances of word-articulation, often brought into close perspective by faithful amplification, striking passages of declamation set against light staccato leads, and the way the music moved back and forth to segments of the master-chord or to bare unisons — all these are standard composing devices used with immense resource.

In Stimmung, Stockhausen remains firmly in control, but the performers' individualities are not stifled. The performance, light-weight, clean, bold and sensitive, was very much of its own. Stockhausen himself unexpectedly took charge of the sound projection and may perhaps have risked certain effects which others might have avoided — at least in his presence. The effect of sounds moving around the hall was astonishingly clear and vivid — more magic here than in the recital of words of power which seemed to be arbitrarily superimposed on to a pure and abstract work.

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Arguing peace forty years after the war

The Government has refused to organise celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the end of the war in Europe. The decision contrasts sharply with all the official razzmatazz on the Normandy beaches last year marking the 40 years since D-Day. According to the Foreign Office junior minister, Lady Young, it would be wrong to celebrate VE-Day in similar style because to do so might seem offensive to Germans and might be open to "historical distortion" on the part of the Soviet Union. If that is so, it seems a little odd that the same views did not prevail seven months ago at Arnhem, when monarchs and presidents and veterans paraded, or even in September at Arnhem, when the Prince of Wales and Dame Vera Lynn joined a cast of thousands on the banks of the Rhine.

Odd, that is, only if you believe that a commendable official reluctance to offend Germans is the real reason for ignoring VE-Day 40 years on. If it is consistency that you seek, then the second of Lady Young's proffered reasons seems more relevant. It was just possible — but only just — to celebrate the opening up of the second front in Normandy without highlighting the role of the Soviet Union. D-Day was, after all, essentially an Anglo-American affair. Likewise, at Arnhem, the role of the Red Army could be ignored. With VE-Day, though, things are a lot more difficult. When the forces of the Third Reich laid down their arms on May 8, 1945, they did so simultaneously to Eisenhower in the West and to Zhukov in Berlin. If the event is to be marked, then the Russians have got to be counted in. But that is just what the Foreign Office cannot face. Rather than allow the Soviet Union to entrap Britain and America into a truly allied commemoration (and would that be such a terrible thing just when arms talks have spluttered back into life?)

The British Government seems determined to continue its own historical distortion about the second world war, by presenting it as an Anglo-American triumph and pretending that the Russians were not involved.

This is a particularly serious re-writing of history because of the vast scale of the Soviet Union's wartime human sacrifice. It insults the facts (not to mention the Russians) to pretend that the war in the east was an irrelevant sideshow, or even a non-event. But the Government's decision is open to a further criticism. If it is acceptable to commemorate a purely military triumph over another nation's armies, such as D-Day, why is it unacceptable to mark the anniversary of VE-Day, the arrival of peace, which was also a popular triumph over fascism? It is in some ways much more appropriate to celebrate the victory of an ideal in what is often, rightly, dubbed a "people's" war than to indulge the more narrowly chauvinist claims of one nation's military superiority over another.

It is right that as the years pass, people should recoil from repetitive crude celebration of past military successes. But today, few people want to mark these events for such jingoistic reasons, any more than they celebrate, say, Waterloo. There are, though, hundreds of thousands of people — not just ex-servicemen and women — who look back upon the Second World War as a time of unrivalled danger and liberation. As long as they exist in large numbers, the generations that lived through the last war are entitled to have such achievements commemorated. That goes for Russians of that era just as much as for the British. It also goes for generations of Germans who regard the defeat of Hitler as a pretty desirable event in their own history, too. It doesn't mean that every single anniversary has to be marked with equally intense fervour. Looking ahead, the prospect of a sequence of 50th anniversaries in 1989, 1994, 1995 and beyond does seem rather daunting. We are not advocating that Europeans should live in the past, as today's Soviet leaders do. But the past has to be acknowledged. And, if governments are going to mark the achievements of previous generations, the defeat of fascism is one that deserves another cheer.

Hope of an end to a nasty affair

After ten bitter months of hostilities, it looks as if a settlement is at last emerging. Admittedly it is more of an armistice than a full blown Treaty of Versailles. Yet enough people now seem willing to give peace a chance for a little cautious optimism to be in order. We speak, of course, of the ten months of trouble at North London Polytechnic ever since students there tumbled to the fact that Mr Patrick Harrington of the National Front was among their number.

It is tempting just to thank God that it is all over. A tricky one, that Harrington affair. Raised some difficult dilemmas. Don't envy anyone who has to solve it. All credit to the chap who finally knocked heads together. And, indeed, let us praise Dr John Beishon, who in a mere two weeks as acting director has accomplished more than anyone had a right to expect from him. He has preserved the principles that the poly is within the law and that Mr Harrington is entitled to an education, while recognising at the same time that to decent people Mr Harrington is a pariah. But Dr Beishon has done so only by providing official lectures to Mr Harrington in an out-house, in the full knowledge that no other students will attend and with a nod and a wink that unofficial tuition will be available to them.

Dr Beishon has played his difficult hand well. But the fixer's arts are unfashionable these days. And Dr Beishon has got his way by means of a clever trick. So it remains to be seen how far his plan will hold together when the contending sides are each so strongly fired with their own righteousness. Mr Harrington has been happy to up the stakes in the past and he may do so again — though, would you, with finals looming? Likewise, some students may not feel bound by the deal, in spite of their union vote last week. This week's extremely serious court case involving sixteen students whom Mr Harrington wants gaoled for contempt won't make things any easier either.

Nobody comes very clean out of the affair. Mr Harrington has undoubtedly preferred publicity for his racist cause to the wider educational needs of the poly. More house-trained right wingers have oversimplified the issues and have shown that they do not really care about racism. The student left has overreacted at various stages and has cheapened the currency of outrage. Some leftists have paid more attention to providing an action replay of Mr Malcolm Bradbury's novel *The History Man* than to trying to solve the dispute in a way which reconciles conflicting principles for the general good. Everyone must hope that the polytechnic now gets a chance to get on with the job of teaching and learning. But, after these events, Plato could be off the philosophy set-book list for a good while to come.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The chemical arsenal already to hand

Sir — The Prime Minister, being ultimately responsible for such work, has denied alleged Cabinet discussions of new chemical weapons research. The (alleged) discussions took place in August preceding Mr Heseltine's request for a "new beginning" on just such work: he was clearly and simply publicising the Cabinet's decision (Guardian, September 22). This former part of NATO's continuing message begun in 1981 with allegations subsequently disproven, of "Yellow Rain" attacks in South-East Asia and reports of Russian chemical attacks on Afghan "rebels".

There is a natural abhorrence to this type of slaughter stemming from the first world war and Western public opinion has to be coaxed into acceptance. The only proven use of such weapons in the past decade has been by Iraq using Western-derived technology and chemicals.

If the Cabinet are not discussing these policies Mrs Thatcher well knows that her Ministry of Defence is planning ahead: research is being carried out in over 40 universities and hospitals in this country. How does she justify an examination of the toxins from anthrax and cholera at the university of Glasgow the trichothenes (toxins of yellow rain) at the university of Canterbury, both headed by the MOD, and genetic engineering of viruses at St George's Hospital, London, funded from Forton Down?

Trevor Brown, Newbury, Berks.

Sir — So Neil Kinnock calls for a democratic alliance to ease potential tensions in Central America. Why then is he so hostile to a democratic alliance within a country — this one — whose stability is threatened by internal warring factions — Yours faithfully, Andrew Trembath, Nottingham.

Sir — I wonder if all those Christians who accept the virgin birth of Jesus would accept that Mary was a surrogate mother? — Yours sincerely, Theo Hull, Surbiton, Surrey.

Sir — Further to the letter of M. Booton (January 9), re case of the alleged official instruction, public or otherwise, has intrigued me more than the following, seen on public transport: "Passengers alight at both ends." — The possibilities are endless. — Yours faithfully, A. Carter, Wirral, Merseyside.

Sir — Further on the subject of British Rail's "leaky lids" inconveniences, may I respectfully suggest that in these United States the simplest and most comprehensive admonition is: "Pray be seated." — Yours faithfully, C.O. Smith, Colchester, Essex.

Sir — If British Rail (Guardian, January 10) is seeking a new title for its second class it need look no further than the world of amateur football in Kent where we have both a Division One and a Premier Division in this county. We are so poor at learning foreign languages that such titles would fool most of the people most of the time. Nor should we worry that Mrs Thatcher might be distressed at any association of Premier and Second Class since, we understand, she never travels by train. — Yours faithfully, Ron Southery, Deal, Kent.

The intensely toxic and fatal effects of Lassa fever, Congo and Crimea haemorrhagic disease and Rift Valley fever are being researched by the Wellcome Foundation in collaboration with Forton Down at the London School of Hygiene (Tropical Medicine). These diseases though almost inevitably fatal are not contagious diseases, are of no importance in the public health sector and their investigation can only be related to biological weapons research.

The West's currently held stockpile of V2 gas, developed at Forton Down, is already potentially capable of more "overkill" than the complete nuclear arsenal of both sides. A British stockpile of chemical and/or biological weapons would be described

officially as a deterrent against Russian use. What happened to the "ultimate deterrent" we once possessed?

Once the decision to begin production has been made publicly the unanswerable problem of verification will arise and we will find that the established and proven mechanism of multilateral consent will allow both sides to stockpile these weapons once again.

Name and address supplied.

Sir — Mrs Thatcher's statement in the Commons concerning chemical weapons brings to mind Jim Hacker's dictum: "Never believe anything until it is officially denied." — Yours faithfully, James Drummond-Murray, London SW11.

Sir — In view of the lengthy series of censorious attacks on Monty Python's *Life of Brian* catalogued in Robert Heslop's book *Monty Python: The Case Against*, it is perhaps not surprising that the IBA have banned it (Guardian, Thursday). But it points up a comparison that has occurred to me before: with *Raiders of the Lost Ark*, shown on ITV on Christmas Day.

Quite apart from the fact that the latter film is the celebration of violence and destruction usually found in the past, it is distinctly horrible in places, it has always puzzled me that there were, as far as I am aware, no voices whatever raised to accuse it of blasphemy.

I am not a theist, and am not offended by the religious elements in either film: but it seems strange to me that people who strain at a gnat in Brian's supposed portrayal

of Jesus (though since Jesus is clearly there offstage in one scene it is difficult to see how this can be) are apparently prepared to swallow the camel of a direct appearance of the Ark of the Covenant, portrayed for all the world like a decidedly terrestrial prop in a science-fiction film, in *Raiders*.

There are two explanations I can think of for this, though both must be somewhat speculative, since they depend on attitudes of the sort of people who cry "blasphemy", which are something of a mystery to me. One is that the Ark, being Old Testament, is just a Jewish symbol, and so not really in need of protection: (this attitude towards OT symbols and events does seem to be prevalent among many Christians, although the OT is nominally part of

what speculative, since they depend on attitudes of the sort of people who cry "blasphemy", which are something of a mystery to me. One is that the Ark, being Old Testament, is just a Jewish symbol, and so not really in need of protection: (this attitude towards OT symbols and events does seem to be prevalent among many Christians, although the OT is nominally part of

their religion as well). The other is that of all the various ways one may talk about religious matters, and symbols (including in the case of *Raiders*, a complete devaluation of any spiritual content), the one that is absolutely forbidden is humour.

I do not know if it might also be relevant that the message, if there is one, of *Raiders* is simply a reinforcing of current conventional attitudes — to be sure, the "good guys" win, but there is the usual celebration of materialism — while *Brian*, if it has a message, is satirising the conventional readiness to accept false messianisms and surrender responsibility to others. But then repressive modes of thought do generally seem to be most vulnerable to satire. — Yours sincerely, Colin Fine, 205 Colindale Lane, Cambridge.

Sir — The teaching profession has been in a process of continuous vetting and shameful axing of good teachers. Incompetence being an open-ended concept it is relatively easy to fabricate a case once the victim has been chosen, and the disgraceful butchery of "some-one's career may thus proceed behind a smokescreen of educational progress." — Yours faithfully, J. T. Carroll, 3 Dean Road, Newham-on-Seven, Glos.

Sir — The teaching profession all have means of assessing the ability of a teacher, not only by his or her student's results but by promotion panels. Few teachers are prepared to stay at their entry level

so their basic qualifications are enhanced by teaching qualifications and extra degrees through the OU or on 3-day-a-week basis specialist courses are also necessary at many levels.

The teaching profession has both the means and ability to provide their own assessments through promotional panels. What does Sir Keith Joseph want to duplicate them for? Is it to justify his own position or to set up another government quango? Has he had vast national complaints about teaching standards? If not, why doesn't he ask the teachers to put their own house in order? — Yours sincerely, R. S. Clarabut, 73 Woodlands Avenue, Eastcote, Ruislip, Middx.

ENID J. WILSON

A COUNTRY DIARY

KESWICK: One morning, before the sun had reached this valley, there was a thin mist over Rake and the farm and the hill behind. The sky was clear above and three red-reflected shafts of sunlight rose, evenly spaced, through the mist and turned slowly to gold as their glow fell on the surrounding tops. There had been fresh snow in the night. Grisedale Pike was shining white, except where the cold blue shadow of Causey lay across its slopes. There was a

shadow, too, in the north-facing cleft but it was, for seconds only, an intense and deeper blue. Keswick was hidden under a damp, white blanket — not the deep grey pall that all the coal fires would have left, say, 40 years ago. Later in the morning, a cold wind blew from the north, and the sun. It was a brisk and lively wind and not at all to the liking of the waterfowl on Bassenthwaite lake. There were few birds on the Skiddaw side of the water, but two mergansers,

spring-paired, dived in the calmer stretches above Ouse Bridge. The reed beds and the flushing willows near Thorthwaite gave shelter to two grey-necked, immature, whooper swans. Coots squabbled as usual, but out on the rougher water was a varied raft of ducks with tufted and pochard ducks predominating with, maybe, a few goldeneye. They rose and fell buoyantly as the wind gusts blew. Everything sparkled and shone — water, willows, and mountain tops.

But people only fear what they don't understand... mainly jokes.

Heart stopping

Sir — Larry Gostin of NCCU says that local health authorities should not waste the worth of a life before withdrawing medical treatment. He is aware that all hospital patients are judged fit or not for resuscitation in the event of cardiac or respiratory arrest. This decision is taken usually by a medical registrar, very rarely in consultation with other members of staff and never with the patients themselves and their next of kin.

The decision is made therefore on the basis of very superficial knowledge of the patient's life. The criteria for the decision reflect medical values, which in turn reflect those of white, Anglo-Saxon, middle class society, for example that an old person's life is worth less than a young person's life, that someone who lives alone has less to live for than someone who is half a couple.

Resuscitation equipment is available in all departments of NHS hospitals. A decision not to use this equipment is a withdrawal of medical treatment.

Are doctors the best people to make this decision? It is the same doctors which will later sign the death certificates which will not say: death resulted from a decision not to resuscitate. — Yours faithfully, Meg Taylor, London, NW6.

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ENID J. WILSON

Wandering Jewishness

Sir — Michael Adams' article (Guardian, January 11) regarding the Falasha airlift to Israel is an appalling example of narrow-minded bigotry and misleading propaganda.

Firstly, those well-wishers who raised \$300 million for the rescue operation know that it was not "Jewishness" as Mr Adams eloquently describes it, that raised the Falashas to their feet. It was the generosity of Jews, Christians, Muslims, and people of all faiths who arrived in Ethiopia, does not their faithful and diligent adherence to Jewish law qualify them after 2,500 years to be what they claim they are?

Adams claims that many never heard of Israel or knew where it was. It is ridiculous to claim that all the Falashas in Israel who defied all odds and made the long journey to reach the holy land that they had dreamed about?

Even before the famine, the Falasha time in Ethiopia was limited. Their appeal to emigrate was behind the \$500 million which was raised specifically for that purpose. Mr Adams implies that it was taken out of other famine relief money, which it was not. Falashas had been formally recognised as Jews for several years before the famine, and by many informally before that. Elizabeth Lambert, 8 The Elms, Highgate.

Sir — The Falasha airlift raises two major questions in addition to those mentioned by your correspondents.

Firstly, the identity of the Falashas: they are essentially an Ethiopian people sharing a heritage with the neighbouring animist-Judaic Gema as well as with Ethiopian Orthodox Christians. Falashas are physically indistinguishable from other Ethiopians, their Scriptures are written entirely in Ge'ez (or Ethiopic), and they have from time immemorial spoken three Ethiopian languages: Agaw, Amharic and Tigrinya. There is much more to Falasha culture than a unique brand of Judaism.

The Falashas, despite many difficulties, have survived in Ethiopia through dwindling numbers for at least a millennium. It would seem sad if their ancient culture should now be destroyed by Israeli insistence that their Judaism should be brought into line with the standards of other Jews. Insistence that Falasha immigrants should undergo ritual immersion.

It is not also incumbent on Israel to preserve Falasha culture by recording their oral traditions, by continuing the immigrants' education in Ethiopian languages, including the publication of textbooks in these tongues, and by fostering a knowledge of the classical Ge'ez language.

The second question is cost effectiveness in relief assistance. When five to nine million other Ethiopians are suffering from famine could the expenditure of \$300 million on the airlift of a few thousand people and their resettlement at \$25,000 per head, not have been better spent on food aid and rehabilitation in the area concerned? — Yours etc, Richard Pankhurst, Rita Pankhurst, 22 Lavan Road, London, NW3.

Why Reagan can relax in the lap of his luxurious majority



Hugo Young

THE question which obsesses Washington is how much Mr Reagan is in charge. Along with the obsession is another, who is winning the struggle for his heart and mind whether he is in charge or not? To the visitor, both these questions seem more than a little unreal. A week before Reagan's second inauguration, the ceaseless picking over of the entrails seems the self-indulgent distraction of would-be insiders with columns and air-time to fill.

Admittedly, the inducements to engage in it are many. Mr Reagan is a very strange President. Few other modern leaders can be so indifferent to so many important matters. None, surely, would allow a major Cabinet change to be thrust upon them by two men who had decided it was about time they swapped jobs. The British parallel with the switch between Treasury Secretary Donald Regan and White House Chief of Staff James Baker would be for Nigel Lawson to trade places with, say, Michael Heseltine (or, more precisely, with Cabinet Secretary Robert Armstrong) and present this as a fait accompli to Mrs Thatcher for her to rubber-stamp.

There has been other un-presidential behaviour.

Next month, Mr Reagan must present a budget. Although not yet issued, its shape is already known and a label has been hung around its neck by congressional leaders who must receive, amend and eventually pass the budget. DOA they call it: dead on arrival. Before it arrives, Senate leaders of Reagan's own party, unprecedentedly, are proposing to write their own budget: a piece of lese-majesty which would have found intolerable, but which leaves Mr Reagan genially acquiescent.

Here, no doubt, he has better reasons. The promises he made during the election campaign don't add up. You might as well simultaneously create the defence budget, maintain social security spending, and cut the deficit. The President knows this, while still pretending otherwise, and the Congress knows this without a doubt. But the President does not want to make tough choices. He will be happy to let the Congress cut the deficit and take the blame. Again unlike his predecessors, he's not driven by the need to maximise his power. If handing over power means transferring unpopularity, he's happy to surrender.

In fact, delegation is the word most used to define the Reagan style. He lets Cabinet members have a great deal of freedom. His Chief of Staff is likened to a prime minister. Although this is meant as an insult, it was an idea invented on the far Right to vilify Baker, the infamous moderate they saw leading Reagan astray. It reflects a kind of truth: that in his personal attention to detail Reagan stands in ceremonial contrast to his predecessor, Jimmy Carter, and

his closest ally, Margaret Thatcher.

WHICH leads to Washington's second obsession, its daily concern over whether Reagan is still a red-blooded conservative, and what light might be shed on that matter by the disposition of his staff. The attention given to this question postulates a party as deeply and systematically divided as the British Labour party, and a leader in Reagan who makes Harold Wilson's hourly concern for the finer points of party management seem like the efforts of a rank amateur.

Is Donald Regan to the right of Jim Baker? Should the far Right be pleased to see Baker leave the White House of appeal to find him at the Treasury? Does the departure of another Reagan intimate, Judge William Clark, make it sensationally plain that the far Right, as represented by the judge, are bailing out in despair at Reagan's failing ideological thrust? Or, on the other hand, does Judge Clark just want to make some money?

At one point, such ideological questions were genuinely dominant. That was in the formative period of Reagan's first term. Many attacks were made on the heart of the conventional wisdom established in the Kennedy years and broadly sustained by Carter. Poverty and civil rights programmes were reduced. Tax cuts ensured that the rich got richer and the poor got poorer. Inflation was tamed and the American economy took off. Additionally, souped-up anti-Soviet rhetoric, backed by Soviet defence spending, spoke to the highly ideological quality of much far Right thinking about Moscow.

But there is now something quite unconvincing

about applying ideological fervour-tests to the President's new appointments. For one thing, nobody seems to know how to set in gauges.

One news of the Reagan-Baker job-swap, a million words poured forth about its inner significance. The grey-beards of Washington were out in force, massaging the surprise news from every angle. But they proved unable to answer their own question. We still do not know whether Donald Regan, when you get down to it, is more or less of a "moderate" than James Baker.

Understandably, in my view, the question is based on a dubious premise. In reality the question barely exists. Yet since it doesn't exist, journalists and their dependable allies in the bureaucracy itself had to invent it. The truth is that, to any European eye, there are within Republicanism no ideological differences commensurate with the language used to describe them. With rare exceptions, all Republicans in power in Washington, whether on the hill or in the executive, are now describable by a single term. They are very conservative and very pragmatic.

THE divisions which do exist are different. They are essentially about power not ideas. Not: should we back a Right-wing — or heaven help us — a "Left-wing" (sic) Budget? But: in the immensely complex structure of power-making within the American system, who will ultimately be the winners and the losers?

Similarly, in the run-up to the Schulz-Gromyko arms talks in Geneva, the overarching American commitment to their success? Clearly transcended the differences, habitually reported

in the most apocalyptic terms, between members of the US delegation. What was played out was a conventional Republican power-struggle, with macho reputations on the line, rather than anything capable of bearing the ideological language thrust upon it.

Nothing fustier than newspaper and TV punditry was on. By coating traditional power struggles in a new language, drawn from the people's politics, they give it a sonorous importance. The outsider, unskilled in the ways of actually living with Reaganism, begins to feel that their tortured musings are unnecessarily complicated. The real picture seems quite simple.

It is a politics without fundamental argument and without an ideology which does a lot for the haves and little for the have-nots. This is what the US, lacking a socialist party, has essentially always been. There is a consensus around capitalism and free enterprise which the Democrats denied only at the edges and have never, of course, sought to damage.

If there is an argument against Reaganism, it is extraordinarily muted. It is an argument within Reaganism. It is about no more than the modalities of dealing with the deficit, with a certain amount of hooting on the side about abortion, paper and TV punditry. On the budget, any ideological thrust from the Right is much more complicated by the fact that the factions may want the deficit to come down but they don't want the economy to be slowed down, least of all by tax rises. There is a little protest about what's happening, partly because so many people are happy with it to a degree which makes the deep-throated analyses of the

ideological propensities of Donald Regan laughably beside the point.

In this context, how does the President look? Eccentric, though his working habits are, he lives in the lap of his luxurious majority. In a presidential system, it's hard to argue with 18 million votes more than the other man. Especially hard for anyone who would understand him in his own administration. He can afford to look on with a benign eye at cabinet members who want to play ducks and drakes. He knows he's got a good deal of support for the next two years. Besides, there is this shared view, hugely popular, of what economic policy should produce. As long as he keeps his eye on a few big things, Reagan sees no reason why he shouldn't produce it.

His performance continues to be studied with a clinician's eye. After last week's press conference, his first for six months, the Washington Post noted that he'd stumbled a couple of times over his words. And certainly, at first sight, he seems very much of the stumbling, hesitant and hard to put one's trust in.

But the press conference was a different matter. As the Post conceded, although he stumbled, he didn't seem to bother him. For a man said to be ignorant, he showed a clear grasp of the armistice talks. He was confident, firm, unembarrassed and mostly fluent. The Press, for its part, was differentially polite. It may make a living by chewing over irrelevant questions, but it has shown a capacity to show a man whose mainstream America put any other detail in the shade.

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Karma after the storm

Farrukh Dhondy hits back over the axing of Eastern Eye



Farrukh Dhondy—phase two

"IS Channel 4 poking itself in the Eastern Eye?" asks your headline to Jane Hewland's protest last Monday against the certain demise of the two "ethnic programmes" Black On Black and Eastern Eye of which she is Executive Producer. As Commissioning Editor at Channel 4 for these programmes, and others in the multicultural area, I have decreed this demise. Allow me to explain why.

Ms Hewland perpetrates what you call her "phase two" prescription. She wants a debate (she's come to a right place) but wants it to be about "more than just the merits or otherwise of the

shows themselves. It should be about the whole philosophy of programming for minorities."

Sure, sure. It would be mean-minded to imagine that Ms Hewland is protesting at the loss of a £1.2 million contract to her company and department. She is, of course, much more concerned about the minority communities getting the diet of TV they deserve.

She calls on me to assure her and the public that there were two regular fortnightly programmes, one for the "black" community and one for Asians, there will not now be an empty shelf to be filled, occasionally with unfamiliar material.

I give her a categorical assurance. The minorities of Britain, which are at present served by Black On Black and Eastern Eye, will have on their screens more regular, more diverse and more thought-out formats.

That out of the way, let me say on behalf of C4 that we look forward to the current series of Black On Black and Eastern Eye, their third in our third year. They have, like Othello, "done the state some service" and we know it. Under my able predecessor, the real pioneer in black broadcasting, Sue Woodford, they were firmly planted on that empty shelf and provided the communities with pre-

sence, continuity and variety, even though at times their magazine format appeared to try and cram Newsnight, Question Time, Top Of The Pops, Game For A Laugh, The Price Is Right and Russell Harty all into one.

We now move on to stage two of C4's programming for the ethnic minorities. We can separate the strands of ultra seriousness and brain-cell-damaging frivolity. The pantomime horse is to be magically transformed by the wave of my wand and a few carefully placed contracts in a charger, a cart horse and a performing Shetland pony.

I doubt if these assurances will satisfy Ms Hewland. It is very difficult for programme makers to accept the classical Buddhist axiom that the highest reward for excellence is non-being, that the reward for good karma is the opportunity to remain heroically in the memory, the punishment for bad karma is a perpetual return to the screen in a lower and constantly deteriorating form.

Though programme makers don't accept that, C4 has, by the nature of its remit, to make it a fundamental part of its philosophy. Ms Hewland fears that Women's programmes and Gay programmes have "taken from our screens as casualties of that cultural revolution."

A quick phone call to our

controller of programmes would have reassured her that in every cultural revolution there is not only a Madame Mao but also a Deng Xiaoping. Gay programmes not made by parodyable Gay-libbers, return to our screens this year. So also a Women's series, made by young women for young women sets sail this summer.

And now to "philosophy." As all the world knows, C4 has an Oedipal relationship with the companies that make up ITV. They gave us birth, an event over which there was some auguring, they allowed our growth to be fostered by the poorer kingdoms of the Independent sector, we grew and now live in a sort of marriage with them which brings from the independent sector some charges of incest. Some of their progeny are our own and occasionally we are accused by them, as I suspect Ms Hewland's article wants to do, of stabbing the pappy what brought us up.

The charge of incest is not simply that some of the monies they pay us to exist go back to them in programme contracts. On the philosophical ground of minority broadcasting, it is more serious than that. Keeping the main strands of black programming within the ITV family means that the small nucleus of black broadcasters will grow only as far as the patronage of

ITV companies will allow them to grow.

The reader may ask why we should have "black" broadcasters in the first place. Is there, as Ms Hewland puts it, "a confusion at C4 about what minority programmes (are) actually for. (Is) the priority to give the group access to programme makers? Or (is) it to cater for them as viewers?"

The answer is that in our society the one is not separate from the other. In an integrated society in which the only groups are self-generated interest groups (dog-lovers, culture-vultures) we can tolerate elites of programme makers who research a particular interest with the help of the interested and make programmes.

In our society, in which minorities get defined by virtue of birth, blacks must be involved in programmes for blacks. They will bring to these programmes intimacy and responsibility. In the case of black writers, actors, actresses, etc., we still rely as much on the reactions of friends, families, neighbours, "the community" as we do on reviewers or writers in The Guardian.

Put simply, if I write blatant and sensational rubbish which hits me with a clump of wood and beyond this intimacy and responsibility, there is a

world view which unfortunately is not certifiable by a university or a school of journalism.

The hot house training of broadcasters which the big companies and the BBC can undoubtedly provide, will not necessarily provide it either. It is more likely on present evidence to produce black broadcasters in the image of white ones.

The present evidence (and I confine myself strictly to London Weekend Television and Ms Hewland's unit) is that the black personnel that have worked on these programmes want to move as fast as possible into mainstream broadcasting. Last year Ms Hewland wrote a memo which was leaked to the press. She gave me a copy of it herself.

It baldly states that the two producers of the respective programmes "Trevor and Samir" want out of the ghetto not just for part of the year but completely. Elsewhere she says the teams consider black broadcasting an "unglamorous ghetto" and of course the presenters of both programmes have made bee-lines for non-black programmes as soon as they proved that they could read the idiot box.

All right, perhaps producers can be replaced. But by whom? Ms Hewland again, from the memo "You have found it impossible to recruit

new personnel, particularly on Black On Black, of sufficiently high calibre to replace the existing team."

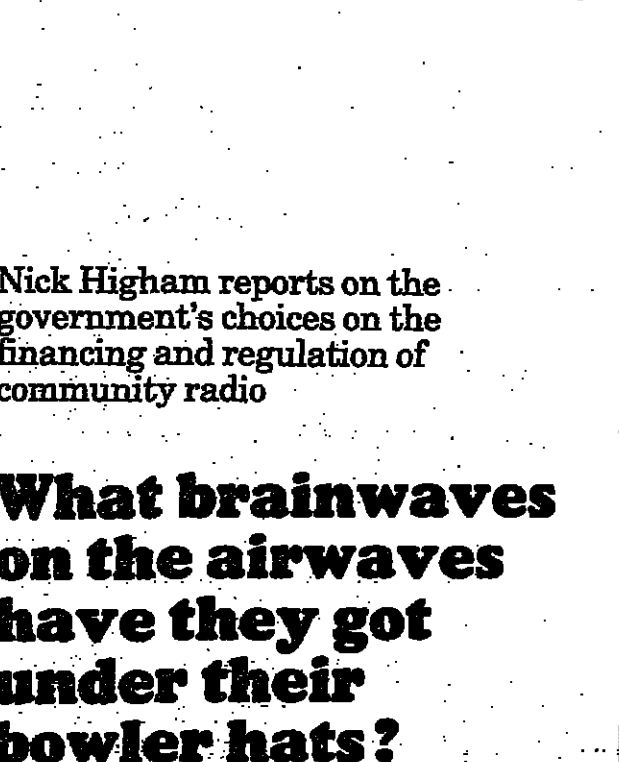
Since the memo was written the entire team, bar the producer and his secretary, has gone, resigned, vanished. They have been replaced. Are the present team, then, "high calibre personnel," and has Ms Hewland reconsidered?

Myself, I am convinced that people of high calibre exist, including some on her present team. There are people who can bring to the screen the culture of nativity and the culture of settlement of the ethnic minorities. There are voices which have found expression in the last decades of our settlement in Britain, who have become journalists not through the schools of journalism, but by week in and week out attempting to represent in print the unheard voice of the community. It's to them one may look.

And a last word to those researchers on her team on behalf of whom Ms Hewland wrote her article. Far be it for C4 to stand in the way of the Executive Producer who is committed to the unchanging format which she has worked out. The ultimate commitment to such a format would be of course to put it on ITV 1, no doubt at peak time.

Is there more than one wry smile in the house?

Can local and pirate radio come in from the cold soon? Picture by Denis Thorpe



Picture by Denis Thorpe

Nick Higham reports on the government's choices on the financing and regulation of community radio

What brainwaves on the airwaves have they got under their bowler hats?

HOME Office ministers will shortly be presented with a civil service brief outlining the options for the development of community radio (CR).

It has been a long time coming, for the 25-strong team of civil servants in the Home Office Broadcasting Department have had other things to think about, like cars and satellite broadcasting.

But the apparently simple question of whether or not to permit the development of small-scale "neighbourhood" radio stations and higher-powered "community of interest" stations is proving just as thorny a problem.

Politically practicable answers will not prove easy. It is also undeniable that the issue raises much wider questions about broadcasting policy, notably of how, and how far, broadcasters' activities should be regulated, and by what kinds of authority — which some argue need to be resolved before CR can become a reality.

The debate adds weight to the case for a "new Annon", a full-scale inquiry into questions like how the BBC should be financed, how much regulation is appropriate in broadcasting and whether we

need an independent national radio network, as well as CR. "Community radio" itself is a term which means different things to different people.

The Community Radio Association argues for locally-run and locally-accountable stations, democratically controlled and non-profit-making, offering listeners access to the microphone, and carrying a wider range of views than the consensus-dominated broadcasts of the BBC and IBA.

On the other hand, the 50-odd established pirate radio stations broadcast to communities of interest, like North London's Greek Cypriots or the capital's soul music lovers, or to geographical communities smaller than those served by legitimate ILR stations.

The pirates have the support of some Tory MPs, who see them as classic examples of small business enterprise. The conflict between the free market ethos of many of the pirates and the commitment of the CRA to community service and community control is just the first problem the Home Office must resolve.

The BBC and IBA too have an interest in the subject. The Corporation sees community stations, smaller and therefore closer to the listeners

they serve, as a possible solution to the problem of why so few listen to its local radio stations in London, Manchester and Birmingham.

The IBA has stopped claiming, as it once did, that its own stations provide the only true CR service, but both the Authority and some of its contractors have toyed with the idea of community stations linked in some way to ILR.

The idea might also appeal to the Home Office, since one question which needs answering is who should allot frequencies and licences to community broadcasters. The Home Office would not relish the task itself, because it lacks the manpower and because to take it on would breach the principle under which broadcasters and the Government are kept apart by the BBC's Governors and the Members of the IBA.

If it decides on an initial experiment to evaluate different types of community stations, the Home Office could appoint a firm of consultants to act as a licensing body, but someone would have to pay, and CR, like any other new development contemplated by the Thatcher Government,

should ideally be achieved at no cost to the Exchequer.

On the other hand almost all CR's various advocates treat it as axiomatic that the medium should constitute a "third tier" or "third force" in broadcasting, independent of both the BBC and IBA. To mount even an experiment to test the third tier feasibility, under the wing of either organisation, looks like a contradiction in terms.

Then there is the crucial question of how far the body responsible would be expected to control and regulate it. The prevailing ethos in Government favours regulations with the lightest of touches. Both the CRA and the small business / pirate lobby favour as little regulation from the centre as possible, if for rather different reasons.

Almost everyone agrees that regulation of frequencies is necessary to prevent station interference, but no one is likely to be able to agree on how much regulation is necessary, affordable or practical beyond that.

The Home Office civil servants are inclined to sympathise with the argument that we already have commercial local radio and that CR can only be justified if it is new, and different. But to preserve

that difference — to prevent a group with a licence for an ethnic minority station and finding it difficult to make ends meet then switching to a purely commercial format — means drawing up rules and regulations which are necessarily prescriptive and at odds with the unregulated ideal.

No doubt it is not beyond the wit of man or a Home Office civil servant to resolve such difficulties. But there are others. However different CR is from what we have now, for instance, it is difficult to see how the ILR stations can be prevented from demanding the same concessions in the area of regulation. Then again, to require that all community stations be non-profit making would differentiate them from commercial stations, but would not please the small business lobby on the Tory back benches.

And where are community stations to get their money? If partly from local authority grants then the principle that CR should not be financed from the public purse is breached. If partly from advertising then the principle (which the Home Office is inclined to favour) that the two halves of British broadcasting should be financed

separately out of licence fee revenue and broadcast advertising revenue, and that each side enjoys a monopoly in its own sphere, is also breached.

That principle is already under threat from those who want to see the BBC carry advertising, to permit higher-powered "community of interest" stations in particular to carry commercials would kill it off entirely.

Another principle has already been breached: the notion that all UK radio services should be broadcast on both long wave or medium wave and VHF. Community stations are likely to have only one, not two frequencies.

Under another administration all these problems might have been handed over to a Royal Commission or an Annon-style inquiry as a prelude to White Papers and the drafting of legislation.

But the 1980s have already seen the Home Inquiry into civil liberties and commissions are not this government's style. What is more, legislation, although it will be needed to allow the IBA to establish a national network, may take up to four years to reach the statute book, and the demand for CR is a reality now.

Those calling for a new Annon, because they fear that

the principles of public service broadcasting are in danger of being forgotten in this commercially-minded age, or because like the ILR companies they think the Government has no coherent policy on broadcasting at all, are likely to be disappointed.

If ministers decide that CR is worth pursuing, then the solutions to the problems are likely to be ad hoc and possibly temporary. With some opportunity for public debate and consultation along the way, the Home Office looks likely to propose an experiment to start perhaps in 1986, which would not require legislation and would be designed to spatchcock into the existing system of broadcasting with the minimum of upheaval.

The outcome is likely to please no one completely, a potentially major shift in UK broadcasting policy may take place almost without anyone noticing, but it will have proved a victory for that unlikely combination of free marketers, radio freaks, political radicals and old-fashioned proponents of social concern who together make up the CR lobby.

Nick Higham is contributing Editor (Broadcast) of Media Week

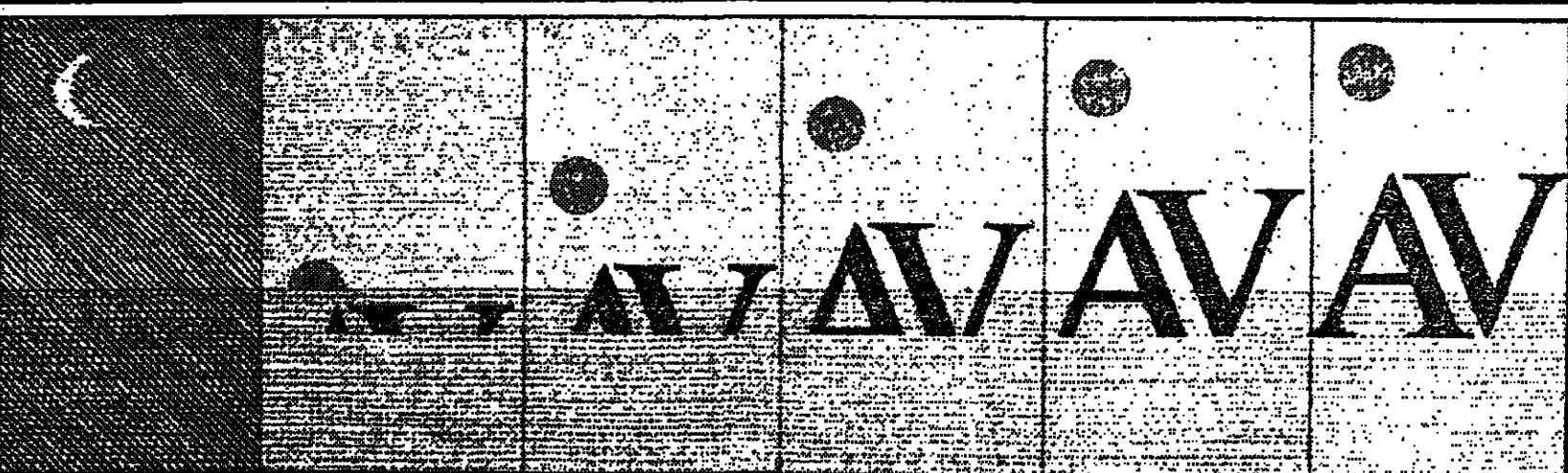
ITS prime Channel 4 fare: a series of 20-minute programmes delving into the advertising and marketing industry. A touch conventional in format, perhaps, but anchored by Gordon Ramsay, who would anchor him in his own name. He can afford to do so with a bonus of £1.2 million, the highest in the industry.

It gives insights into how we're persuaded to buy cars, carrots, politicians, popular newspapers. Well worth watching if you're fascinated, or repulsed, by the advertising business. But there's a catch. This is not C4 on any other channel. It's on video. You can't buy it and you won't ever see it — unless you happen to control colossal promotional budgets.

Marketing Television — MTV — is a member of an elite club. It's one of the handful of genuine video magazines so far launched in the UK. The medium is very young and, so far, very British. It's been made possible by the phenomenal growth of video machine ownership in Britain, which in turn is spurred by the comparatively small number of conventional TV channels at our disposal.

Some of the earlier ideologues have already folded but those that have succeeded are spawning others. The secret is to target a specialist market with big spending power.

"This is MTV, the only TV programme exclusively for Britain's top marketing managers," announces Honeycombe at the start of the show. In this instance, "top" means the people who each spend at least £1 million a



One of emergent newcomers — logo of the Architectural Video Magazine

An exclusive British club for big spenders only

Hugh Pearman looks at the growth of video magazines targeted on very rich specialist markets

year advertising their product.

MTV goes to 450 of these big spenders. It's a tiny circulation compared with its print rivals such as Campaign or Marketing Week. Nonetheless it can charge £24,000 for a two-minute ad slot, and agencies such as Ogilvy and Mather are willing to buy more time than that to advertise their services.

If some of the MTV editorial also seems more like a plug for the agencies — interviewing directors of Lowe Howard Spink and Wright Collins, Rutherford Scott about advertising cars, for instance — there's also reasonable television such as a surprisingly

abrasive interview with Robert Maxwell. All this is in the October 84 edition, the fifth since its March launch. It's produced by Home and Law Magazines, a little-known part of the Ladbroke group.

An independent venture in a related field is Retailing World, put together in a Berkshire village by Mike Groves, 44-year-old former chief executive of International Stores, and two partners with advertising backgrounds. Groves co-presents the programme, which goes to supermarket managers.

Compared with MTV, it's tough going for the layman unless you're into takeover

bids and profit levels among the big stores. Where Groves gets his audience, and presumably his money, is with what he terms "advertisers" — long puffery by manufacturers explaining the new product launches, urging the store managers to give them shelf space, and giving them previews of the upcoming ad campaigns. Circulation is 1,750 from Asda to Waitrose.

The professional group with the greatest exposure to videomags so far is family doctors. Two of the regular weekly magazines for GPs have tried their hand and burnt it. General Practitioner (Haymarket) launched The Medical Programme Doctor (Sutton-Siebert) produced

Video Doctor. Both collapsed when the government clamped down on pharmaceutical advertising.

As Doctor's Phil de Jonge explained: "We've put it on the shelf for the moment — these things are horrendously expensive to produce."

A third doctor's videomag — British Medical Television managed to survive the freeze and get up to a circulation of 9,000. It's a production by the Woking-based video company System 2. Even the latest strictures on brand-name medicines are survivable, says managing director Simon Curry. "It's a blow, but we're robust enough to take blows."

Curry is not about to take the so-far untrodden plunge into consumer videomags with a family health care programme. "It will have a scale of audience like broadcast TV — millions," he says. "It will follow the family's development from day one to the grave. Viewers will receive it free — we'll be announcing our plans publicly in January or February."

Plagiarism of ideas is not unknown in the world of videomags, and Curry refuses to be drawn further on his plans until he's good and ready. Whether the consumer market breakthrough is possible remains to be seen. Meanwhile new ventures are underway in the now-established controlled-circulation field.

Malcolm Aird and Neil Cooke are putting the finishing touches to Architectural Video Magazine in Aird's Hampstead studio.

"Video," says Cooke, "gives you the opportunity to get into publishing with very little money. It costs comparatively little to make the programme — the expense comes in the cost of duplication and postage. The pair are confident that advertising revenue will cover the costs. A 30-second slot will cost less than a double-page spread in either of the two main architectural weeklies.

AV will go to around 2,000 practices who are known to be big specifiers of building products, so justifying the ads.

Although Aird — a former BBC cameraman, now with his own business — is insistent that his product will be "very much better" even than MTV, he admits there's a problem. The ads are lousy. MTV gains from having ad breaks of supreme quality. Architectural Video has to make do with the dire offerings of the building products industry, which has never advertised on television and so has little acceptable ready-made material.

In a videomag for a very image-aware profession, this is a drawback. To start off with, AV will take what comes, down to a minimum acceptable standard. Beyond that, says Cooke, "We're going to have to start a process of education."

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Media File

YET ANOTHER last chance for Le Monde starts on Wednesday, when the august but beleaguered evening paper's 180 journalists are due to meet in a bistro, and are considered certain to elect Andre Fontaine as the next editor-in-chief.

Fontaine, 63, is right-of-centre on a staff whose left-right factions have battled for five years. He is a brilliant and amazingly knowledgeable writer on foreign affairs — one of the few French journalists more anxious to shed light than heat on Britain.

Le Monde

But he's a man of few spoken words. Can he push through cruel enough financial decisions, like cutting everyone's salary and selling off the building, that his predecessor, Andre Laurens, was not allowed to take?

Fontaine arrives just in time. Banks were threatening to foreclose £2.7 million worth of debts — the paper's capital is only half a million — by last New Year's Eve.

The situation was saved by cutting extra holiday pay all round to £2.7 million as the 13th month. Since Le Monde's wage bill is £30 million, the saving was almost exactly right to satisfy the banks.

Apart from money, the problem will be new competition, threatening even worse circulation losses (Le Monde is down from 500,000 to 350,000). The new Ce Soir, launched by the regular maverick, Michel Jobert, may not be much of a challenge: trendy evening papers trying to rival the austere Le Monde have come and gone before.

Most more threatening is the new Tribune de l'Economie which will deal in facts — Le Monde's preserve. Its editor, the ex-Monde economic writer Michel Quatrepoint, revealed no secrets when he said: "Le Monde is sick from the inside."

THE MOMENT I heard Sir Alastair Burnet signing off a News At Ten last week with a line to the effect that at Christmas ITV has been watched by more than all the other channels put together, I knew it would end in tears.

Sure enough, the retort came back from the Beeb, pronto, that ITV were not using the regular measurements at all but had arbitrarily chosen the three days from Christmas Eve to Boxing Day in order to claim victory.

And so it proved. Over the entire week, Sunday December 30, BBC-1 fared rather better than usual, and ITV rather worse. The viewing was astronomical, more than 38 hours per head of the population, and the two systems remarkably even, with BBC-1 taking 41 per cent, BBC-2 9.4, ITV 45.3, and C4 6.3 which gives the Corporation a 0.8 per cent lead on aggregate.

It was the only institution in the land to claim that the Christmas break is still only three days long. ITV got the benefit of its two blockbuster movies, Raiders of the Lost Ark (19.35m) and Airplane (18.10m) — while excluding the top BBC pair, Porridge and Kramer v Kramer, which drew virtually identical ratings, but were screened on Thursday and Sunday respectively.

Yet apart from the two late evening feature films, no ITV programme in these three days except Coronation Street made it into the channel's own top ten.

In scheduling terms, the moral victory seems to go to Michael Grade, of the BBC who has been able to launch a new menu, launched by Mary Poppins (17.35m) at 3.10 pm, virtually unbroken into his top ten, save for a gap when viewers switched to ITV's All Star Tribute to Eric Morecambe, and another when the Raiders came on at 8.30 pm to knock out the Two Ronnies and Wogan.

ASA is am happy to report, went out in style. A touch sticky on the sentiment, it may have been, but the two-hour final episode held an average of 8.5 million on the Thursday night, to top the BBC-2 chart.

"MR FIDDECK? My name is Elita, and I am personal assistant to the Marketing Manager of the London Window...."

After junk mail, the junk telephone calls are set to become the bane of our lives. At least, you can tell just from the envelope the latest invitation from Which? magazine for the joint prize draw and chuck the whole thing in the bin unopened. When you have dragged yourself away from supper or the crucial twist of a Miss Marple plot, only to find it's not even Aunt Mabel but Elita, it's too late.

What do you do? Blast off? Ring off quietly, on the grounds that it is not the girl's fault but her minder's, sorry, marketing manager's. Or having been caught, keep chattering in the hope of at least saving your neighbours from a similar intrusion? Does ET have an electronic equivalent of "No hawkers or circulars"? I'll gladly print a useful suggestion.

Peter Fiddick
Media Editor

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT PRESS OFFICER

Fully experienced journalist required to work as press officer based in Brussels for the British and Danish Conservatives in the European parliament.

He/she will help co-ordinate the aggressive and imaginative promotion of the groups' activities and policies. For this purpose, he/she will travel regularly to London and Strasbourg. The ability to generate copy for British television, radio and the national and provincial press — primarily news releases, but also features and specialist articles — is essential.

The candidate must have experience of working closely with the media and have a clear understanding of public relations requirements.

A knowledge of E.E.C. affairs and of French will be an advantage, but is subordinate to the ability to generate and project information about British Conservative activities in Europe.

Take home salary of £16,000-£18,000 p.a. after tax and other deductions plus family benefits, pension scheme and allowances.

This is a job which should appeal to an energetic journalist, eager to face the challenges in a demanding but rewarding field of press and PR.

Applications with full C.V. to:

The Chief Press Officer,
European Democratic Group,
32 Smith Square,
London SW1P 3HH.

CHIEF SUB-EDITOR

We need an intelligent and conscientious Chief Sub-Editor who is probably working at present as the editor of a well-respected publication or is chief sub-editor of a leading provincial newspaper or national magazine. The opening is for someone of good education who has already had plenty of experience on newspapers and, perhaps, magazines or books. The right person will be able to work quickly, lead a small and efficient team happily and, most important, have a love of good English and the imaginative use of words. The stories he or she will be dealing with come from some of the best writers and journalists in the world and the successful candidate will be able quickly to earn their respect.

If you have these qualifications, can write and obtain good and witty headlines and are interested in the intelligent presentation of features, please send details of age, education and all experience to:

Box No DL 166
164 DEANS GATE,
MANCHESTER M60 2RR

LIBRARY AND INFORMATION EXECUTIVE

A business orientated chartered librarian is required to join the Planning and Research Department of a large and growing advertising agency. The Library and Information Executive must be prepared to deal with a wide range of inquiries in the commercial field and to organise the library.

An extensive knowledge of information sources, good communication skills — both written and verbal — and the ability to work under pressure are essential requirements.

Experience in a marketing environment and incorporating computerised data bases would be an advantage.

Applications in writing with full details to:
Barbara Burke, Planning & Research Director
J Walter Thompson Co (Manchester) Ltd
Astley House, Quay Street, Manchester M3 4AS



MANCHESTER

CAPITAL RADIO 194

EXPERIENCED PRODUCER/PRESENTER

Britain's largest independent radio station is looking for a Producer/Presenter to join a small but lively news team. If you can work under pressure — if you can fit into a team and cope with every aspect of news radio in London — if you have a good voice and sound editorial judgement — then you should apply now because you could be the person we're looking for. The salary for this position is negotiable.

Listen to the Capital Reports programmes every weekday in the Breakfast Show and at 1 pm, 5 pm and 7 pm... if you think you could be part of a team that prepares programmes like these — write now enclosing full details and a cassette example of your work.

Applications should be in writing to Mrs Sue Davies, Capital Radio, P.O. Box 194, Euston Road, London NW1 3DR. Closing date for applications: Friday, 25th January, 1986. Please quote reference number PP210.

STAFF & FREELANCE MAGAZINE DESIGNERS

Look-in, the leading weekly magazine for children from the publishers of TV Times, requires an intelligent, creative STAFF LAYOUT ARTIST (Salary £10,400) and also FREELANCE DESIGNERS.

Write, enclosing samples of work please, if available, to: Ms Deryn Wilcox, Personnel Officer, ITV Publications Limited, 247 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0AU.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE

is looking for a

DIRECT MARKETING OFFICER

To join a busy and creative team at London's top venue for Ballet, Opera and modern Dance. Responsible for the creative distribution of marketing material. Knowledge of computers or a logical brain an asset.

Applications with CV to William Taylor, Marketing Manager, Sadler's Wells Theatre, Rosebery Avenue, EC1R 4TH.

Crafts Commercial Officer

c. £12,000 Edinburgh

The Scottish Development Agency's Crafts Section, based in Edinburgh, supports and assists craft workers throughout Scotland with the objective of developing the commercial potential of their businesses. Identifying markets for craft products, stimulating new designs and promoting the quality of the industry are specific goals.

The Crafts Commercial Officer will initiate, design, implement and monitor new commercial projects and be responsible for managing contracted staff. A major responsibility will be the establishment of the "Made in Scotland" outlet at the Scottish Exhibition Centre. The job requires direct contact with craft workers to provide professional advice on marketing matters and with retailers to assist in the sourcing of products and the promotion of the industry. Liaison with commercial officers of other organisations will be a key factor in promoting Scottish craftwork on a national basis.

Applicants should be qualified to degree or diploma level in Marketing or Business Studies, have retailing experience and a background in market research. A practical knowledge of the crafts would be advantageous. Driving licence essential.

Apply in writing quoting post reference number

GUA/SBE/228 to:
David Swift, Staff Executive,
Scottish Development Agency,
120 Bothwell Street, Glasgow G2 7JP.

All applications must be submitted within 10 days of the appearance of this advertisement. Open to male and female applicants.



Scottish
Development
Agency

START A SUCCESSFUL CAREER IN SELLING

International Thomson Publishing Ltd., is making a considerable investment in its High Technology Group. When we relaunched New Electronics it was awarded the "the best trade relaunch of 1984".

When we launched Communications in September it entered the market ahead of all competition. We have just acquired Broadcast, the most established and respected journal for the broadcast industry.

Now we need three Telesales Canvassers to join a successful team working in this exciting, expanding industry.

You should be keen to work hard in a competitive environment and be confident in your abilities to persuade and communicate clearly. Experience is not essential as full training will be given. Excellent salary plus a generous commission scheme. L.V.s and 4 weeks holiday rising to 5 weeks after your first year.

You can call John Kucenir on 01-833 4836 from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. to discuss a successful career in a leading publishing company.



CHIEF EXECUTIVES DEPARTMENT

Design Assistant

£7,455-£8,196 p.a. (incl LWA) (pay award pending)

We are looking for someone with experience and training in print design to assist the Publisher in the Public Relations Office and provide a comprehensive in-house design service. Duties include production of leaflets, brochures, advertisements, etc. ordering, costing, buying of print and materials, designing and production of display materials and Tee-shirts, and the maintenance and use of Grant projector.

You must possess the ability to see a job through every production stage from briefing to delivery of finished item. Applications from men and women to be returned to: Departmental Staffing Officer, Room 207, Town Hall, Euston Road, London, NW1 2RU. Tel: 01-837 8988 (Answered) quoting reference no 1A/249G. Closing date: January 31, 1985.



equal opportunity employer

Applicants are considered on the basis of their suitability for the post, with equal opportunities for women, black/multi-racial, and gay men and people with disabilities, and regardless of marital status, age, creed/religion and unrelated criminal conviction. All posts are open for job sharing.



EDUCATION PROGRAMME MANAGER

to be responsible to the Head of the Educational Programme for administering the company's work in the education and community field. The ideal candidate will combine strong organisational ability and communication skills as well as a series of initiative and a working knowledge of the performance arts. Some knowledge of the education system would be an advantage. This job presents an exciting challenge with potential for development. Must be car driver and be free to travel extensively. Salary in the region of £7,500.

Applications (with two references) and enquiries, to John Travis, Head of the Educational Programme, Festival Ballet House, 39 Jay Mews, London SW7 2ES, by 1st February, 1985. Tel 01-881 1245 ext 222.



Cancer Research Campaign

HEAD OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

For the Cancer Research Campaign

The Campaign is the leading supporter of cancer research in the UK. This important new post carries responsibility for formulating and implementing PR policy and maintaining effective liaison with the media. The appointee will be based in central London and report to the Secretary General. The job requires someone with media experience and contacts, innovation, creative ideas and the ability to grasp and present clearly the essence of scientific material. Some background in a medical or scientific field would be an advantage.

Attractive salary and conditions. Preference will be given to those aged 25 and 45, but older candidates may be considered. Further details from: The Administrative Officer, CRC, 2 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 6AL.

GRADUATES

LOOKING FOR YOUR FIRST JOB?

For lots of immediate vacancies plus advice and information on job hunting you need Graduate Post every fortnight — the only newspaper specifically for you.

For a year's subscription (24 issues) just send a cheque for £12.00 or for 6 months (12 issues) £7.00, or write for subscription form and sample leaflet to:

The New Opportunity Press Ltd,
Dept. G, 78 St. James' Lane,
London NW1 8SD.
Telephone: 01-444 7281.
Cheques payable to The New Opportunity Press Ltd.

ARCHIVIST

THE BUSINESS ARCHIVES COUNCIL

requires an Archivist/Records Manager to head its Advisory Service.

Applications are invited from graduates with experience in the field of business records. Professional qualifications would be an advantage.

The post will be based in central London but will require extensive travel. The appointment will be for one year in the first instance. Applications in writing with cv should be sent to: The Secretary General, The Business Archives Council, 185 Tower Bridge Road, London SE1 2UF by 28th January, 1985. Tel 01-407 6110 for further details.

NORTHERN ARTS GRIZEDALE FOREST SCULPTOR

The Theatre in the Forest, in association with the Forestry Commission, is hosting a short-term residency supported by Northern Arts. The placement, for 3 to 6 months during 1985, is valued at £5,000 which includes a figure for accommodation.

The closing date for applications is 19th February 1985.

For further details contact:

Visual Arts Department
NORTHERN ARTS
10 Osborne Terrace, Jesmond
Newcastle upon Tyne NE2 1NZ
Tel: 0632 816334.

CRAFT CENTRE AND DESIGN GALLERY, LEEDS MANAGER

with retail experience required to develop further this successful project within the new City Art Gallery complex. Responsible for purchase and sale of well-designed contemporary work and promotional exhibitions for initiative and flair. Salary about £7,500.

For details phone Barbara Thompson, 0632 83221 / 83222. CV and written application to: C. G. Gilbert, Temple Newsam House, Leeds LS15 5AE, by 31 January 1985.

TELESALES STAFF

Needed for a fast growing, up-market, telesales/arts magazine. Based in East London. Good track record essential. Salary plus commission. Please ring 01-471 2313

GLC

Working for London General Manager South Bank Concert Halls

The management of these internationally renowned concert halls: Royal Festival Hall, Queen Elizabeth Hall and the Purcell Room, is a key appointment within the Department of Recreation and the Arts.

The highest degree of innovative and entrepreneurial ability is called for in continuing the development of the Halls as a major venue for cultural events and entertainments. Day-to-day management responsibilities cover concert, dance and event planning, the Open Foyer policy, the direction of a staff of 250 and the control of a substantial budget.

A dynamic professional manager is sought, capable of getting results within tight deadlines. Substantial experience in music, the arts and in marketing as well as in the field of industrial relations, is called for. The arts and music of ethnic minorities are an important element of the Halls' programmes and a clear understanding of their contribution is required of candidates.

Salary: £22,533-£24,315 inclusive.

The GLC is an equal opportunities employer. We invite applications from women and men from all sections of the community, irrespective of their ethnic origin, colour, sexual orientation or disability, who have the necessary attributes to do the job.

For an application form, to be returned by 25th January 1985, write to: Senior Applications Section, GLC, 100, The County Hall, SE1 7PB or telephone 01-633 5136.

This post is suitable for job sharing



Chief Information Officer

The Institute of Practitioners in Advertising, the industry body and professional institute that serves and represents the major part of the UK advertising agency business, is seeking an energetic person to take charge of the running, co-ordination and development of a newly-enhanced marketing information and library service for its members.

The ideal applicant would be aged 25-35 with at least 5 years' relevant experience, probably in a commercial environment, and a degree or postgraduate qualification in Librarianship or Information Science. A good knowledge of both printed and on-line sources of information is vital; knowledge of the advertising business would also be helpful, but is not essential.

Salary within the range £11,000-£12,500

Please apply in writing with c.v. and references to:

Bryan Woy,
Institute of Practitioners in Advertising,
44 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8QS.

LIBRARIES DEPARTMENT

Assistant Curator (SO1) (Temporary Appointment)

£9,687 — £10,287 p.a.

Including London Weighting (pay award pending)

A Temporary Assistant Curator is required to take charge of Orleans House Gallery and the temporary exhibitions programme during the maternity leave of the present post holder from the end of February 1985.

Applications are invited from persons with a relevant degree and preferably a diploma in gallery and museum administration. Experience of temporary exhibition work is essential.

Full details and forms of application from Chief Librarian and Curator, The Fitzwilliam Museum, 90, Brookland, Surrey. Tel no 01-840 0031, to be returned by 29 January, 1985.

London Borough of RICHMOND UPON THAMES

(an equal opportunity employer)

THE UNIVERSITY OF ASTON IN BIRMINGHAM THE TRIANGLE (Aston Arts)

DIRECTOR

Applications are invited for the post of Director at the Triangle, a regional Arts and Media Centre, situated in Birmingham, which has an integrated programme of media, theatre, music, cinema and photography. The Director is Chief Executive and Artistic Head, responsible for developing the Centre's work in performance and media, integrating this with the multi-cultural needs of the West Midlands Community. Experience of an area of Arts and Media, plus an awareness of national developments is essential.

SALARY within the range £12,000 to £14,000 per annum. Application form and further details available from Mr K Thomas, Senior Personnel Officer, University of Aston in Birmingham, Gosta Green, Birmingham B4 7ET (telephone 021-359 3311 extension 4588) quoting reference number 85/G.

BOOZE AND TOBACCO DUTY FREE AND OFF-TRADE SPACE SALES PERSON

For promotion and advertising company based in Cheshire. One with leading airline creates this unique position. Self-starter plus previous contact with this market a necessity. Salary plus commission by negotiation. Suitable applicants please initially ring

Mrs Lloyd on 01-551 2056 Space Plan & Marketing.



Bell & Hyman

COMMISSIONING EDITOR

An experienced editor is required to manage the rapid development of the small, but successful, existing list. A record of profitable publishing and evidence of entrepreneurial instinct are the main qualifications in addition to an appropriate background in ELT. This is a key job with a successful independent publisher which offers considerable scope and commensurate rewards.

ASSISTANT EDITOR

An assistant editor is needed who has good basic skills and about two years' experience, ideally in ELT publishing. The responsibilities include manuscript preparation, liaising with authors, freelance designers and illustrators, and scheduling for production. Candidates should be able to type.

Please apply in writing to

Nigel C. Britten
Bell & Hyman Ltd
37/39 Queen Elizabeth Street
London SE1 2QB

Bell & Hyman

NORTH WESTERN REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITY A MAJOR COMMUNICATIONS CHALLENGE

Two key new posts are offered by a major Regional Health Authority determined to improve communication with the public, news media and staff on its achievements and future plans.

The North Western RHA is accountable overall for a necessary large health care enterprise, spending more than £270 million a year, and employing more than 74,000 NHS staff.

The Region's 121 hospitals range from large prestigious teaching hospitals to small rural hospitals.

Your "patch" will be nearly 2,000 square miles from Lancaster, South to the Irish Peak, serving 4 million people living in Greater Manchester and Lancashire.

You will be based in the centre of the UK's second Fleet Street, as we are not pretending life will be quiet, but potential job satisfaction is high.

Candidates must have initiative and fluent writing ability, and be able to switch readily from interpretation to promotion, from news writing to copywriting for ads, AV scripts, or exhibitions. An ability to work well with others under pressure is also essential.

Applications may be made for both or either of the two posts which, while carrying general public relations responsibilities, will each concentrate on particular tasks.

SENIOR ASSISTANT PRO (SCALE 14)

REFERENCE NO. A.A.A.

Salary £9,827-£11,948 p.a.

Emphasis will be on devising and overseeing production of a wide range of publications and audio-visual aids. Management of campaigns is also involved. This post is suitable for someone with previous post-hold experience in promotional public relations who, ideally, will have a news media background.

ASSISTANT PRO (SCALE 9)

REFERENCE NO. A.A.A.

Salary £5,744 - £10,738 p.a.

Handling media enquiries and producing a steady flow of high-quality news and feature material will be the main thrust of this job. Press experience is essential, although the holder will be expected to contribute to, and increasingly develop, output of general publicity material, including booklets, newsletters and information packs.

Application form and job description available from the Regional Personnel Department, North Western Regional Health Authority, Gateway House, Piccadilly, South, Manchester. M60 2LP. Give appropriate reference number.

Telephone No: 061-236 0466. Ext. 425

Closing Date: 1st February, 1985.

GRAPHICS OFFICER III

Vacancies exist for two posts of Graphics Officer III in the British Museum Design Office.

Duties include designing publicity and graphics material for exhibitions; arranging for production of illustrations and photographs; preparation of artwork for printers and supervision of staff in the production of small graphics jobs, maintaining project records and the graphics reference library.

Candidates should normally possess a C & G Technical (Graphics) Part II Certificate or a diploma in Art and Design (Graphics) or an equivalent or higher qualification. They must have been engaged in full-time art work for at least five years (recognised Art School training may count up to four years), including at least one year on practical graphics work. Candidates must also have at least three years additional relevant experience.

Salary: £8,765-£9,974 according to experience.

For full details and application form, write on a post card to: Establishments I (Ref. 24/85), British Museum, Great Russell Street, London WC1E 6BG.

Closing date for completed forms 7/2/85.

An equal opportunity employer.

Home & Freezer

COOKERY SUB-EDITOR

We're looking for someone with several years' relevant experience in cookery books or magazines to work with a small enthusiastic team producing around 50% of H&F's editorial content each month. Main responsibilities will be subbing, writing food and cookery copy to house style; checking facts; typing; measuring, proof-reading, fitting to page, reading and checking paste-ups. You don't have to be a qualified cook — standards of accuracy and consistency matter most — but a love of food and practical cookery is essential. This is a senior position with plenty of pressure, but job satisfaction too.

Salary to £10,500pa, 4 weeks' holiday and BUPA.

Write with CV to: Maggie Rowlands, Editor H&F, 84 North End Road, London W14 9EZ.

EDITOR

The Labour Research Department has a vacancy for the editor of its monthly publication, Labour Research.

The post requires journalistic / editorial experience, as well as commitment to, and experience in, the trade union and labour movement.

The successful candidate will also be required to make a significant contribution to the research work of the LRD.

Salary £9,630 (under review); 27 days holiday.

Applications in writing together with the names of two referees to: The Secretary, LRD, 78 Blackfriars Road, LONDON, SE1 4NF, by Thursday, 31 January 1985.

West Midlands Arts Writers in the Community

Applications are invited from schools, colleges, libraries, community organisations, youth centres, hospitals, industrial concerns etc., in the West Midlands for this new scheme, under which funding will be considered for both one-off writer's visits and longer projects, including writing attachments. Further information is available from: The Writers in the Community, West Midlands Arts, Broad Street, Stafford ST1 1LZ. Tel: Stafford (0793) 50231.

SENIOR MARKET REPORTER

US news organisation needs a first-class journalist to cover petrochemical and other oil-related industries for its news and electronically disseminated news services. Good degree and business technical reporting experience essential. Excellent rewards.

JOURNALISTIC TRAINER

We also need a young graduate to train as a market reporter in the petrochemical industry. A 3-5 year apprenticeship, with a salary of £4,000 p.a. and some reporting experience with university or whatever essential. Good pay.

Applications to: James Trotter, Personnel Officer, 24 Dover Street, London, W1X 4BP.

ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA
wishes to appoint a

FINANCE DIRECTOR

who will be responsible for the financial structure and strategic budgeting of this major opera company which has a £10m per annum turn-over, and which is mainly funded by the Arts Council of Great Britain and the Greater London Council.

This is a senior management position, responsible to the Managing Director and to the Board of ENO, which requires an experienced and properly qualified candidate.

Salary by negotiation. Applications, in the first instance, should be addressed to the Personnel Manager, English National Opera, London Coliseum, St Martin's Lane, London WC2N 4ES.

Closing date 19 January 1985.

THE ENGLISH FOLK DANCE AND SONG SOCIETY

DIRECTOR

£15,000 (London based)

The Society is a registered charity which has as its principal objectives to preserve and make known English folk dance, song and music.

Applications are invited for the post of Director which will be offered for up to 5 years in the first instance, from August, 1985. The Director will be the Chief Executive responsible for representing the Society in all aspects of its work. The ideal candidate will be an initiator with a wide experience of administration and management. A knowledge and enthusiasm for folk dance and song and experience of the arts and entertainments world would be an advantage. This appointment involves extensive travelling.

For further details and an application form write to: The Secretary, English Folk Dance and Song Society, Cecil Sharp House, 2 Finsbury Park Road, London NW1 7AY.

Closing date for applications 31st January, 1985.

Equipment Editor

Caterer & Hotelkeeper

Are you a creative, enthusiastic, and hard-working person? If so you are half way to being the man or woman we want for Caterer & Hotelkeeper's newly created post of Equipment Editor, which involves editing a section of the magazine and a number of special satellite magazines. The candidates should possess first rate reporting and writing skills; a good grasp of how suppliers relate to users industry; and the energy and interest to suggest and implement new journalistic ideas. The job carries a salary of £12,000 per annum.

Terms and conditions of employment are in accordance with the BPI/NUJ Agreement.

For further details please contact: Joe Hyman, Editor, Caterer & Hotelkeeper, Quaker House, The Quaker, Sutton, Surrey, GU2 5AS. Telephone: 01-881 3233.

Business Press International is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

BUSINESS PRESS INTERNATIONAL

LGC Sub-Editor

(£8,000-£9,000 according to experience)

People are always moving up at LGC. Anne Jacobs is leaving us for The Sunday Times and, after an internal promotion, we now need a Sub-Editor to be number two on production and help with reporting.

A young, all-round journalist is needed with knowledge of local government and a genuine desire to become expert at magazine production.

LGC is a busy news weekly that offers plenty of opportunities.

Good conditions, five weeks holiday, pension scheme and bonus scheme. Female and male applicants welcome.

Being the Editor, Chris Derby on 01-623 2530.

Legal Government Chronicle is published by BKT Publications at 11-12 Bury Street, London EC3A 5AP.

WHITECHAPEL ART GALLERY

COMMUNITY EDUCATION CO-ORDINATOR

This is a new post created by the Whitechapel Art Gallery. The co-ordinator will be responsible for the new Whitechapel when it opens in June 1985. Applicants should have at least two years' experience teaching in a school or college, with a minimum of two years' experience in the arts and a knowledge of the community. The co-ordinator will be responsible for the development of the gallery's community education programme and for the recruitment and training of staff.

For a job description and application form, please write to: Whitechapel Art Gallery, Whitechapel High Street, London E1 1RN. Tel: 01-527 0107. Completed applications to the Assistant Director, Whitechapel Art Gallery, Whitechapel High Street, London E1 1RN.

The Whitechapel Art Gallery is an equal opportunities employer. We invite applications from women and men from all sections of the community, irrespective of their race, religion, or ethnic background, who have the necessary attributes to do the job.

Summer Jobs Abroad

Exciting, practically-minded young people required to work in 1985 in European camp-sites as representatives for the UK's leading camping and caravaning company. Full or half season. Applications from couples or from individuals available from March/April particularly welcome. Knowledge of one major European language greatly preferred.

For application form please write to: Gullerby, Dept. LGS, Eurocamp, Three Lakes, Stroudham House, Tamworth, Staffs. B77 2JH. Tel: 0949 511111.

For a job description and application form, please write to: Gullerby, Dept. LGS, Eurocamp, Three Lakes, Stroudham House, Tamworth, Staffs. B77 2JH. Tel: 0949 511111.

TELESALES STAFF

Local Government Councils

For a job description and application form, please write to: Gullerby, Dept. LGS, Eurocamp, Three Lakes, Stroudham House, Tamworth, Staffs. B77 2JH. Tel: 0949 511111.

3 Researchers

1 - Southampton-based. Initially, the successful applicant will work in the News and Current Affairs department on a wide range of programmes, from factual entertainment to fast moving news programmes. Ref: 39/S/84

2 - Southampton-based. This vacancy is in the Factual Programmes department which includes documentaries, science, industry and religion. TVS has a strong reputation for accomplished documentary programme making, and applicants should have extensive experience in this field. Ref: 40/S/84

3 - Maidstone-based. Also in the Factual Programmes department, this time in Maidstone. This vacancy is particularly concerned with film work. Ref: 281/S/84

In all cases, suitably qualified and experienced applicants should apply in writing, quoting the appropriate reference number.

Applications for Southampton-based post should be addressed to:

Mrs Pat Teale,
Personnel Manager,
TVS
Television Centre, Southampton SO9 5HZ

and for Maidstone-based posts to:

Ian McGuinness,
Personnel Manager,
TVS
Vinters Park, Maidstone ME14 5NZ.
TVS is an equal opportunities employer.

car

Production Assistant

Art Department

We need a lively and intelligent person to help with administration of our art department and production of our quality monthly magazines.

This is a rare opportunity with good prospects for the right person. It offers a chance to see magazines through all stages, from conception to production.

But it is a pressure job. You should be ready to work hard on your own initiative, and be able to deal intelligently with all sorts of people and problems. In exchange for that, you will become a valued member of a close-knit group.

Apply in writing to The Production Director
Art Department, FF Publishing Ltd.
97 Fife Court Road, London W8 6QH

NATIONAL UNION OF TEACHERS

GRAPHIC DESIGNER

The National Union of Teachers is seeking a Graphic Designer to work in the very busy Communication Section of the Membership Department at the Union's Headquarters. Person appointed will design and prepare for printing the NUT's publications and campaign material and should be experienced in illustration, typography and liaison with printers, and will be involved in providing advice to local associations and divisions of the Union on the production of communications at local level. The Graphic Designer will work closely with the Union's Publications Assistant in the Communication Section.

The successful applicant will be required to keep records of the work undertaken by the Communication Section; administrative work will therefore be a necessary part of the job.

Salary £7,635-£9,087 including London Allowance (pay award pending).

Appointment normally to commence on minimum of the scale, £1 per day LVA, 4 weeks' annual leave plus generous public holidays. Contributory pension scheme.

The office is situated between Kings Cross and Euston Station.

Application forms which must be returned by Monday, 28th January, 1985, are available from The Senior Official (Admin), National Union of Teachers, Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, London WC1H 9ED. Tel 01-388 6191 ext 234.

News Editor

Established weekly news magazine for business professionals requires a first rate news editor. Applicants should already have experience of weekly publishing and be able to demonstrate their ability to work under pressure.

The magazine is scheduled for a major development in early 1985 and the role of news editor is a key post requiring close liaison with the editorial team and active development of business and financial contacts. Based in Croydon, facilities include a City location for immediate contact with the financial community. A generous salary is negotiable for the right applicant - who at present is unlikely to be earning less than £14,000.

Please write or phone (01-886 9141) Kate Atchley, Editor, The Accountant.

Tolley Publishing Company Ltd
Tolley House, 17 Seabrook Road
Croydon, Surrey CR0 1SQ

ASH

ACTION ON SMOKING AND HEALTH

PROJECTS OFFICER

A careful and thorough person is needed to take on a variety of projects including administering the Ash Supporters' scheme. He or she will be responsible for overseeing the production of a quarterly newspaper as well as other printing projects.

Salary £7,500-£8,500.

For details and application form write to or telephone ASH, 5-11 Mortimer Street, London W1H 7RH. 01-637 2843.

Closing date 31st January, 1985.

PHONE AND MOAN!

But I would prefer you to ring and extol your strengths and virtues. I need - lively, energetic, young dynamo to work within top London publishing co's selling advertising space.

Starting salaries £3,700 plus commission.

People over 25, poorly educated with a bad speaking voice, please do not waste any of our time.

Call Rachelle Tammam on 01-439 9634

CARRERAS LATHAN ASSOC.
(Rec. Cons.)

BBC

BBC TV SOUTH

Southampton

REPORTER

£13,940 - £18,094 (Contract)
Plus allowance of £216 p.a.

One of our best known reporters, Jenni Murray, is working with *Newsnight*. We need to replace her, and we want someone who is keen to develop a career as a television news reporter. This is an opportunity to contribute to all our regional programmes and network news. You will also have the chance to present the nightly news magazine programme, *South Today*. If you are a journalist with radio or television experience we would like to hear from you. Initially one year contract. (Ref. 3876/GU)

REGIONAL JOURNALIST

£9,348 - £12,660*

In addition, the team which produces *South Today*, and material for *Breakfast Time* and network news has a vacancy for a regional journalist. The job is shift working, including some weekends and involves sub-editing copy, writing commentary to news film and helping to originate topical material. If you are an experienced journalist this could be your opportunity to embark on a career in television. (Ref. 3877/GU)

REPORTERS

£8,038 - £9,552*

Radio Sheffield (2 posts) (Ref. 3871/GU)

Radio Kent based Chatham (Ref. 3879/GU)

Are you a young ambitious reporter with at least three years' journalistic experience? If so we have vacancies that may interest you. The work is primarily reporting, interviewing, bulletin writing and newsreading. Good microphone voice and current driving licence, essential.

PROGRAMME ASSISTANT

Radio WM

Birmingham

£7,064 - £9,552*

To assist senior staff in programme making and operating all studio equipment, including the radio car. Also to operate gramophones, record and edit tapes of music and speech, help with outside broadcasts and do some straightforward continuity announcing. You must have achieved a good educational standard or have experience in a relevant field such as journalism or broadcasting. Evidence of manual dexterity; ability to work under direction as part of a team; a suitable microphone voice; an awareness of current issues; an interest in local activities and a current driving licence, essential. (Ref. 3872/GU)

PRODUCTION ASSISTANT

ACADEMIC PRESS, Scientific and Medical Publishers, wish to appoint a Production Assistant to handle preliminary editorial / production work on book manuscripts and contribute to the administrative and secretarial running of the department. Candidates are expected to be familiar with basic book production processes and have accurate typing skills. We are offering an attractive salary and benefits.

Please apply in writing to: The Personnel Department, Academic Press Inc. (London) Ltd., 24-28 Oval Road, London NW1 7DX. Telephone: 01-267 4466.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING SALES

The Wall Street Journal has new opening in expanding department.

Candidates, aged 25-32, must have experience in sales or marketing, a knowledge and interest in business/finance internationally, first class writing skills and ability to type. A knowledge of a foreign language would be useful.

Career-minded applicants will find excellent opportunities for long term advancement and all the advantages associated with working with a prestigious multinational publishing house.

Please send full C.V. with daytime telephone number to: Erna Roth, Dow Jones International Marketing Services 76 Shoe Lane, London E.C.4

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
EUROPE

NATIONAL MARITIME MUSEUM

PARK ROW, GREENWICH, LONDON SE10 9NF.

Telephone: 01-538 4422

PHOTOGRAPHER

Successful applicant will produce duplicate negatives and prints from Historic Photographic collection. Candidates should preferably have photographic qualifications or Certificate in General Photography (course 740) or a Photographic Technician's Certificate (course 745) of the City and Guilds London Institute. The post is permanent and pensionable. We are an equal opportunities employer. Salary at age 18 £4100 rising to £5800 age 21 and over, this includes 270hrs Intermediate London Weighing. Application form and vacancy statement from Personnel Section, extension 203.

SSAFA CENTENARY YEAR

PRESS/PR OFFICER

circa £9,500

Dealing with press enquiries, SSAFA branch enquiries, writing news releases, speech notes and copy for publications including SSAFA news, promoting SSAFA using all media. Skills in journalism, sub-editing, copy writing, PR.

Please write with full cv to: Personnel Officer, Soldiers', Sailors', and Airmen's Families Association, 27 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9BZ.

EDITORIAL RESEARCHER

Reader's Digest magazine has a vacancy in the London office research department for an editorial researcher.

The successful applicant will be a university graduate in their twenties, and will have spent at least two years as a working journalist. Magazine experience would be a particular asset.

The salary - in excess of £9,000 plus handsome profit-sharing - will be well earned, for the work is challenging.

Hand-written applications with typed c.v., please to: Patricia Jones, Research Editor, Reader's Digest, 25 Bantley Square, London W1X 6AB

MUSIC INFORMATION EDITOR

Central London

£12,637 - £15,453

Working to Controller Music, through his Chief Assistant with responsibility for: Music Presentation; organisation of and reference point for scripts and notes for Radio and Television. Concerts Publications: editing and production of all concert programmes for BBC Symphony Orchestra and Singers; Proms prospectus and programmes, and Concerts Handbook. Music Presentation Index: including full responsibility for worldwide marketing. Broad knowledge of music to at least first degree level; sound knowledge of authoritative information sources on serious music; experience of writing about music for radio, essential. Knowledge of organisation of public concerts; printing and production techniques, and relevant new technology, desirable. (Ref. 5199/GU)

ASSISTANT, PRONUNCIATION UNIT

Central London

£8,729 - £10,582

To be responsible for providing an advisory service for newswriters and other programme staff in the English Language Service throughout the BBC on the correct pronunciation of unusual words and names, English and foreign. The successful candidate will be a graduate with a knowledge of several modern languages or extensive training in phonetics, a methodical mind, experience in indexing, accurate typing and tact. (Ref. 6241/GU)

TRAINEE ASSISTANT

FILM CAMERAMAN

(Customary title: men and women equally eligible)

West London

£6,134 - £7,271

We are looking for people at least 18 and not more than 30 years old with a minimum of 'O' level standard of education to train as Assistant Film Cameramen. They must have a substantial and developed interest in film and filming, and a knowledge of the principles and practices of cinematography. Ability to drive and normal colour vision essential. Successful applicants will start their training on 10th June, 1985. Please note that no completed application forms will be accepted after 1st February, 1985. (Ref. 5179/GU)

*Plus allowance of £537 p.a.

Relocation expenses considered for permanent post.

Contact us immediately for application form (quote ref. and enclose s.a.e.):
BBC Appointments, London W1A 1AA.
Tel. 01-927 5799.

We are an equal opportunities employer

EASTERN ARTS

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

(FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION)

Eastern Arts wishes to appoint an Assistant Director to be responsible to the Director for the financial and general administration of the Association, a registered charity based in Cambridge spending over £14 million per annum on support for the arts in the East of England. Candidates should be qualified or part-qualified accountants with an active interest in the arts.

Salary range: £10,000-£11,500.

For an application form and further details, please write to: Carol Hall, Eastern Arts Association, 8/9 Bridge Street, Cambridge CB2 1UA. Telephone: Cambridge 357596.

Closing date: 31st January, 1985.

British Standards Institution

Technical Editor

BSI needs another Editor to help us publish new Standards, more quickly and to a consistently high quality. The job offers technical variety - there are British Standards for just about everything, from continental quilts to microchips - and the chance to use your editing skills to help produce quality publications of national standing.

It demands a lot too, sound editing experience and an eye for detail, matched with excellent communications skills (there is considerable involvement with technical staff, and a ready response to the challenge of target meeting).

Starting salary £24,151 pa with 5 weeks' holiday and contributory pension scheme.

If you have a degree or equivalent and some technical editing experience, you can obtain more information and an application form by contacting:

11 SPETH MACARTHER, Senior Personnel Officer
British Standards Institution
2 Park Street, LONDON W1A 2BS
Telephone 01-269 5000

COURSES

VIDEO PRODUCTION COURSES

25-25 Jan '85
25 Feb-1 March '85
4 March-5 March '85

Four day Video Programme Production Course, inclusive of Full Board and Accommodation. Fully staffed Professional Studio. £245

For full details:
Lincolnshire Educational Television,
Bishop Grosseteste College, LINCOLN LN1 3DY.
Tel: 0522 444006; 0522 27347, Ext. 721.

ARTISTS/DESIGNERS

Part-time Evening

Professional Studies Course
A programme of ten weekly classes covering self organisation, promotion, financial, legal and accommodation issues affecting working artists and designers. Commences 21st February, 1985. Fee £40. Details from Blackheath School of Art, 01-852 3565.

FILM-MAKING & VIDEO TELEVISION PRODUCTION

SHORT COURSES

One or two weekly classes
Production Techniques
25 JANUARY
1 WEEK FILM COURSE
14 APRIL-15 MARCH
14 APRIL-15 MARCH
15 JANUARY-1 FEBRUARY
14 APRIL-15 MARCH
1 WEEK VIDEO COURSE
10-15 FEBRUARY
19-24 MARCH
CROSSOVER FILMS LTD.
3 BOND SQUARE, LONDON W1V 6DE
Telephone: 01-436 1975

USING THE NEW MEDIA

Two day workshop on video, cable, interactive media - how can they do? What do they cost?

For anyone interested in making or commissioning local and public service programmes.
26th January and 2nd February London University Advanced Centre, King Mary Wood, 01-535 8000 Ext. 2835.
Supported by Greater London Arts Association.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Telephone:
LONDON 01-278 2332
MANCHESTER 061-832 7200

Professionals for the fast-moving property market

Estate Times, Britain's leading commercial and industrial property newspaper, currently has a number of openings within the journalistic/editorial field.

Business Editor

Do you know your way round the City? Can you produce original stories from the business community? Do you know the property market?

If the answer to all three questions is "yes" then you are the person we are looking for.

We want someone who can quickly make an impact in the City and produce first-class property-oriented stories. If your idea of financial journalism is reshaping company results and picking up press releases then don't bother contacting us.

But if you think you can come up with good, original angles, there is a bright future waiting for you as the Business Writer with *Estate Times*.

Sub-Editor

An experienced Sub is required to join our young, imaginative team of journalists. You must be fully conversant with tabloid layout and be capable of contributing to the design of the paper.

The Company is an equal opportunity employer. Employment terms are established on an agreement between the Company and the N.U.J.

The ability to work quickly and accurately to the very tight schedules is essential.

News Reporters

We have established a reputation as a proven training ground for young journalists looking for a stepping stone to a bright future. As part of our continuing programme we are looking for two journalists capable of competing with the nationals for hard news stories to join our established news desk.

The news pages of *Estate Times* cover a wide range of topics associated with all aspects of property - economics, politics, finance, the law, commerce and industry. The need, therefore, is for all-round journalists capable of dealing on equal terms with the top people in a fast-moving industry.

The salaries offered will reflect the responsibilities of the posts, and benefits which include 5 weeks' holiday rising to 6 with service, contributory pension scheme with free life assurance and subsidised staff luncheon club.

For further details on the above vacancies, contact Adam Murray, Editor, *Estate Times*, on 01-855 7777, or write to him at Morgan Granpian plc, 30 Calderwood Street, London SE18 6QL.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON

GRAPHICS DESIGNER

Required to join the Graphics Section of the Department of Teaching Media, based at Southampton General Hospital and serving all University Facilities as well as the Wessex Health Region.

The position involves the design of booklets and brochures, and the preparation of original artwork in the production of audio-visual media. Applicants should be qualified (art and design) and have at least three years relevant post qualification experience. Salary is on the Grade 4 scale £5106-£7024pa.

Applications (2 copies) giving date of birth, details of qualifications and experience and the names and addresses of two referees should be sent to Mr. C. M. Saul, The University, Southampton. Please quote reference number 408/T.

PHOTOGRAPHY WORKSHOP ORGANISER

An independent film, video and photography project under a part-time Photography Workshop Organiser to work three days a week for a six month period with the production of education film £2,500. Apply for details to L. Fletcher, COURIER IMAGE, Ground Floor, 77/79 Whitechapel Street, Manchester M1 5WG. Tel: 061-224 2551.

HARINGEY TRAINING PROJECT

5 St George's Estate, White Hart Lane, Wood Green, N22

PROJECT/PRODUCT DESIGN OFFICER (LECTURER II)

HTP is a YTS Mode B1 Workshop sponsored by the London Borough of Haringey. It has a modern, well equipped training base and a highly integrated off-the-job training programme, run in conjunction with Haringey College. In addition, trainees are able to undertake individually negotiated extension studies and well planned and monitored work experience.

The Project needs an energetic and experienced senior member of staff who will be part of the management team and undertake duties in main areas:

- to have across Project responsibility for initiating, maintaining and co-ordinating work for clients in the community which supports the training programmes of the scheme.

- to act as Team Leader in our Graphics/Design work area (including studio, silk screen, photography and design and development activities) working closely with two existing members of staff to develop and provide the training.

Burnham Lecture II (£3,586-£13,137 inclusive of London Weighing). Starting salaries above the minimum may be paid according to qualifications and experience, NUC Conditions of Service for APT & C Staff will operate.

Application forms and further details from: Jeff Capstick, Further Education, 48-52 Station Road, Wood Green, N22 4TY (see please).

Closing date: 31st January, 1985.

Haringey

Progress with humanity

Haringey is an equal opportunity employer. We welcome your application which will be considered on merit, irrespective of race, marital status, sex or any disability you may have.

2 Art Officers

To assist with the Council's support for exhibiting galleries in England, and to contribute to other aspects of the Art Department's subsidy work. One post will be concerned with assisting and monitoring galleries which receive regular funding, particularly those to be funded as part of the Arts Development Strategy. The other post will administer grants for art exhibitions and will also be responsible for the booking of exhibitions toured by the Arts Council.

Applicants should have a degree qualification in art and experience of galleries or exhibition organisation. A good eye, lively mind and knowledge of fine art, particularly of contemporary art, are essential. The jobs require administrative ability, stamina and tact. Liaison with galleries throughout England and with the Regional Arts Associations involves a substantial amount of travelling and attendance at meetings.

Salary, on a scale £9,369-£12,029 per annum, 22 days holiday plus non-contributory pension scheme.

For an application form and job description contact the Personnel Department, The Arts Council, 105 Piccadilly, London W1V 6AU. Tel: 01-629 9495, ext. 266. Closing date for receipt of applications: 1st February, 1985. Interviews will be held on 15th and 19th February, 1985.

— An Equal Opportunity Employer —

Arts Council
OF GREAT BRITAIN

THE CIVIL AND PUBLIC SERVICES ASSOCIATION

ASSISTANT EDITOR: UNION NEWSPAPER

The CPSA requires an Assistant Editor for its members' newspaper *Trade Union News*. Duties include the preparation of material for publication, administration of production and distribution, and liaison with the national press.

Applicants should have experience and knowledge of layout and methods of material for printing; good communication skills and knowledge of the issues affecting the Trade Union movement.

Salary £10,791-£12,225 pa (inclusive of £1,300 pa London weighting).

Application form and further details from: Jane Macintosh, The Personnel Office, CPSA, 215 Bolham High Road, London SW17 7BN. Tel: 01-672 1295 ext 284.

Closing date for receipt of completed applications: 1st February, 1985.

FIRST CLASS DESIGNER

required on freelance basis for three months to redesign the leading computer games magazine. Computer and Video Games is read by over 300,000 youths per month and needs a fresh approach. If you want a well paid and challenging job apply with full c.v. to the Editor, Tim Metcalfe.

FREELANCE HI-TECH JOURNALIST

Wanted as part of an exciting new project development team. We need an experienced journalist with a working knowledge of computers to assist with School Link, an educational data base on the Prestel view data system. Working in conjunction with Educational Computing Magazine, you will be responsible for contributing to and managing the service, which is aimed at Britain's 7,500 secondary schools. Knowledge of Prestel is certainly helpful; as well experience of the computer market. Salary negotiable depending on qualifications and experience. Contractual basis only, renewable after six months. Apply writing, enclosing a c.v., to Josephine Adams, Educational Computing.

EMAP BUSINESS & COMPUTER PUBLICATIONS LTD
Penny Court, 30-32 Farnham Lane, London EC8R 3AU. Tel: 01-761 6229

ACCOUNT EXECUTIVE

required for an expanding North London based Direct Mail Company.

To work on interesting and varied Direct Mail and Fulfillment Projects. He/She should have a minimum of 2 years' Direct Mail Marketing experience; but initiative, aptitude for hard work and the ability to communicate with people at all levels are the most important criteria.

Excellent salary, profit share and career prospects offered to the successful applicant who's unlikely to be aged under 21 years. Please telephone Anne Bandford NOW on 01-328 0161 or write enclosing c.v. to Curzon Marketing Limited, 20-24 Lonsdale Road, London NW6 6RD.

Time Out

is looking for a

PICTURE EDITOR

to our busy Picture Library.

He will be responsible for all aspects of picture research, commissioning photographers and illustrators within the weekly budget. Working with the Editors and Art Editors and dealing with all the administration of the section. Applicants should have a sound knowledge of London and be able to bring original creative ideas to the team. A good working knowledge of the London area is essential. Salary and conditions as per the current house agreement. Applicants should supply full details of job experience and qualifications to: Nicholas Coulthard, Time Out, Tower House, Southampton St, London WC2E 7NS. Closing date for applications: 31st January 1985

DEPUTY EDITOR

Britain's leading data and telecommunications magazine is looking for a Deputy Editor. An understanding of communications and high technology is preferred. We are willing to consider any bright person with a wealth of computer knowledge and a desire to learn. The successful candidate should have some production experience and a good writing ability. The usual benefits, including five weeks holiday will be offered. London-based. Please write with full c.v. to: Brian Hubbard, Editor, Communications Management, 67 Clerkenwell Road, London EC1R 5BH.

COMMUNICATIONS MANAGEMENT
Communications Management is part of the EMAP business and computer publications division.

MANCHESTER POLYTECHNIC

Recreational Arts for the Community

Unique one year full-time and two year part-time Certificate Courses in ART, DRAMA, DANCE and MUSIC with practical community experience. No specific qualifications required. Details: Administrative Assistant, Department of Visual Studies, Faculty of Art and Design, Cavendish Street, Manchester M15 9BL (061) 228 6171. Subject to Academic Board validation.

VOLUNTEERS

Come and join the 7th Army. The 7th Army is a volunteer unit of the British Army. We are looking for volunteers to help us with our work. We are a friendly and helpful unit and we are looking for people who are interested in the military and who are willing to help us with our work. We are a friendly and helpful unit and we are looking for people who are interested in the military and who are willing to help us with our work.

Write to: KENTWELL 1467, LONG WELFORD, WILTS. SN6 4BA.

EDITOR

required for long established monthly consumer magazine. New management. Extraordinary opportunity for person with experience of general interest publications. Salary package and career prospects. Reply to: DL 167, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2TH.

ADVERTISEMENT SALES

Immediate start with prestigious fashion magazine. Opportunity for high earnings in lively Fulham office. Tel: 01-731 7331 immediately.

Hodder & Stoughton

DESK EDITOR

Hodder & Stoughton Educational require a Desk Editor to work on the International & Tertiary List.

The work involves all aspects of book preparation from manuscript to publication - copy editing, proof reading, preparation of artwork specifications, liaison with authors both in the U.K. and overseas. Ideally the successful candidate will be a graduate with a year's editorial experience.

Salary in accordance with the NUJ/Hodder & Stoughton agreement.

Applications to:

A M Brown, Personnel Manager, Hodder & Stoughton Limited, Mill Road, Dinton Green, Sevenoaks, Kent TN13 2YA

NATIONAL FILM AND TELEVISION SCHOOL

PRODUCTION ASSISTANT/CO-ORDINATOR (Film)

Preferably with location and post production experience to cover the maternity leave period of the Administration Assistant in the Production Office, January to August inclusive. 35-hour week (10 a.m. to 6 p.m.), canteen. Salary to be negotiated.

Applications in writing with c.v. to: Jane Cousins-Mills, Head of Production, National Film and Television School, Beaconsfield Film Studios, Station Road, Beaconsfield, Bucks. HP9 1LG.

PC USER

PC USER is one of Britain's biggest business computer magazines, and it is continuing to grow. We are looking for an

ADVERTISING EXECUTIVE

to join our team to help us maintain our position as Number One in the field of IBM Personal Computing. He/She will have six to twelve months' advertising sales experience, self motivation, ambition and ability to service and sell to his/her own client base. We, as part of EMAP Business and Computing Publications, can offer a very attractive salary, bonus, on-going sales management training, LVs and 5 weeks holiday.

If you fit the bill and want to be part of this successful team, call Stephen Harding on 01-430 1200.

Production Assistant

Salary £7,829

Due to the expansion of the Marketing Department, our Direct Mail Manager now requires a new Assistant. The position will involve budgetary and schedule control and regular liaison with external production suppliers, mailing houses and a computer bureau. Also close contact with internal departments.

Experience of production work is preferable although we will consider applicants with alternative relevant admin skills. You should be well educated and able to work with minimum supervision to tight schedules and possibly be able to type.

Please phone Chris Gittins, Personnel Department, Help the Aged, St James's Walk, London EC1R 0BE. Tel: 01-253 0253.

Help the Aged

PUBLISHING

Efficient, enthusiastic PA with excellent secretarial skills and ability to deal with people, needed to provide effective support for Managing Director with very varied responsibilities. Good salary according to age and experience. Please write with cv and current salary to:

Jennie Brooke Barnett
JOHN MURRAY (PUBLISHERS) LTD
50 Albemarle Street
London W1X 4BD

COURIERS

Required for campsites in S. France and Spain, April to October. Previous experience and language preferred. Send C.V. and Photo to: Gerance Olivier, 5 Shore House, Willard Estate, London SW8.

BURY METRO ARTS ASSOCIATION
PROGRAMME OFFICER
Local Arts Association with various needs
dynamic, arts worker to develop
programme, raise and to manage
publicity. Salary £3564-£7095 (inc. travel)
(pending). Closing date Friday, 8th
February.
Full details from the Director, BMAA,
5, Bury Hill, Bury, Lancs. SK2 8JL.
BMAA, Tel: 061-761 7107.

ADVERTISEMENTS

CONDITIONS OF ACCEPTANCE

It is a condition of acceptance of advertisement orders that the advertiser of The Guardian do not guarantee the insertion of any particular advertisement on a specified date or at all, although every effort will be made to meet the wishes of advertisers. Further, they do not accept liability for any loss or damage caused by an error or omission in the printing or non appearance of any advertisement. They also reserve the right to classify correctly any advertisement, edit or delete any objectionable wording or reject any advertisement.

Although every advertisement is carefully checked, occasionally mistakes do occur. We therefore ask advertisers to advise us by checking their advertisements carefully and advise us immediately should an error occur. We agree that we cannot accept responsibility for more than ONE INCORRECT insertion and that no responsibility will be given in the case of typographical or minor changes which do not affect the value of the advertisement.

THE GUARDIAN

LAUNCH YOUR OWN DEPARTMENT

AGB Publications, publishers of titles including Office Equipment News, Performance Car, and Interior Design requires an exceptional person to set up a centralised Telephone Sales Department. Telephone Sales management experience essential. The successful candidate will be responsible for a wide range of publishing products. In addition he/she will recruit, train and manage the sales team and also work with publishers to generate ideas for new products.

The position carries a good salary + car + no-limit commission.

SALES TRAINEE

The company has vacancies for Sales Trainees. Applicants must be articulate and enthusiastic. No sales experience is necessary as full training will be given.

Please send CV to Mrs. Sylvia White, Personnel Manager, or telephone The Personnel Department for application form. AGB Publications, Audit House, Field End Road, Eastcote, Ruislip, Middlesex, HA4 9LT. Tel: 01-868 4499.

Art Editor Yachting World

Have you the flair to handle the creative direction and monthly make-up of the world's leading yachting journal? Have you got the eye to get the most from the world's best colour photography? Are you experienced in magazine production and used to working to deadlines?

If the answer is 'yes' you could be Yachting World's next Art Editor. All terms and conditions of employment will be in accordance with the Business Press International/NUJ Agreement.

Telephone the Editor, Dick Johnson on 01-661 3864 or write to him at Yachting World, Room L506, Business Press International Ltd., Quadrant House, The Quadrant, Sutton, Surrey, SM2 5AS.

Business Press International is an Equal Opportunity Employer

BUSINESS PRESS INTERNATIONAL

HAYMARKET PUBLISHING LTD

TRAINING & RECRUITMENT MANAGER

to fill an important new position in this aggressively sales-orientated company. Responsibilities will include the preparation and execution of a co-ordinated recruitment campaign for trainee sales executives for all divisions of the company. Considerable interviewing experience in a relevant sales organisation will be necessary to identify the best selection of applications for final interview. The ideal applicant will have had sales training experience either as a senior or group advertisement manager operating in a training conscious company. Training responsibility will be for trainee sales executives initially, but the successful candidate will be expected to handle a variety of training requirements for more senior sales staff and junior management within the first year of appointment. Some organisation of external courses may be required. The successful applicant will also be expected to originate new training programmes from time to time and adapt courses to suit a variety of sales development requirements.

This new position carries a good salary and is based in our modern offices in Teddington. The successful applicant will report to a board director. Applications with full cv to: Paul Camp, Publishing Director, Haymarket Publishing Limited, 38-42 Hampton Road, Teddington, Middlesex TW11 0JE.

DEPUTY EDITOR

The leading trade paper in its field, *The Grower*, is looking for a Deputy Editor. The ideal applicant will be mid-30s-ish with experience of supervising production on a busy weekly and also keen and able to generate plenty of copy.

Salary and conditions negotiable, apply to:

Peter Rogers,
THE GROWER,
50 Doughty Street,
London WC1N 2LP.

CTC

PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT

We require an experienced person to join our Publicity Department in promoting the Company's national tours.

Written applications with c.v. enclosing s.a.e. by February 11, 1985, to: The Administrator, Cambridge Theatre Company, 5 Market Passage, Cambridge, CB2 3PF.

WEST END THEATRE PRODUCER

Requires experienced person to take over all responsibility for marketing, press and P.R.

Applications in writing to: CO 156 The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR.

JACKET DESIGNER

Publishers Routledge and Kegan Paul have a vacancy for an experienced Jacket Designer in their Central London Office. The successful applicant will be working on an interesting cross-section of books ranging from academic monographs to general titles. The position will involve the preparation of colour layouts, finished artwork, cover design, research and liaison with production, editorial and design departments. Salary commensurate with experience. Please write including a full CV to: Design Manager, Routledge, 14 Leicester Square, London WC2H 7PH.

ADVERTISING SALES

A unique opportunity to represent the recently formed ALARM (Association of Leisure Arts & Regional Magazines) on national accounts. For details, ring Steve Wilson, Venice Magazine, tel: (0272) 428491

SIMONS

SENIOR GRAPHIC DESIGNER

Required to set up new graphics department in fast moving creative design studio currently specialising in interior design and architecture. Applicants must be highly capable and have several years experience. Salary negotiable.

INTERIOR DESIGNERS

We also require two Interior Designers to join our expanding practice 4 to 5 years experience necessary and the successful applicants will be multi-disciplinary. Salary negotiable. Contact Andrew or Paul Hodgkinson on 01-229 9556.

DESIGN CO-ORDINATOR

to assist in the Showroom. INTERESTED IN DESIGN/TRAVEL? We are a furniture company specialising in designer sofa beds and are looking for a young self motivated candidate who will be required to assist in the showroom working towards management. Salary up to £10,000. For further details please contact Mr. Martin at our head office on 01-697 3096.

The most interesting jobs in Creative and Media are in The Guardian every Monday (Thinks: Maybe you should read it)

YOU CAN FIND IT IN THE GUARDIAN

J.P. and S.

SALES MANAGER PETERBOROUGH

E.M.A.P. National Publications, the largest specialist magazine publisher in the U.K., seek to recruit a Sales Manager to control a nationwide sales force.

The organisation, well established and highly profitable, with further expansion projected for 1985, publish a wide range of magazines including many market leaders. Reporting directly to the Circulation Manager, you will be responsible for the managing and motivation of a 14-strong sales team, and for achieving company objectives whilst optimising the performance of the group.

Aged 25-35, and currently in field sales management in a "blue-chip" environment, you would welcome the challenge of developing new market areas, as well as maintaining their existing accounts.

An excellent basic salary, a 2-litre company car, B.U.P.A. and a pension scheme make up the attractive package, together with relocation expenses and assistance where appropriate.

If you are earning a basic salary not less than £10,000 and can meet the high standards required, then candidates, male or female, should ring or write with full C.V. to James Conchie. Quoting Ref: 115.

Clifton-Dunkin Limited
Malcolm House, 12 Orange Street,
Haymarket, London WC2E.
Telephone 01-330 8825.
(answering machine outside office hours)

Clifton-Dunkin
Specialists in Sales Recruitment

a chance to break into leisure marketing

The Leisure Division of Welwyn Hatfield District Council wish to appoint a Marketing and Publicity Officer on a salary package of around £9,000 p.a.

If you are an enthusiastic, confident person, probably a graduate aged 25-30, prepared to work hard and looking for a future in a marketing environment, then this is an ideal place for you.

You will be expected to handle a wide variety of tasks, and contribute to increasing public awareness and usage of the activities and facilities managed by the Welwyn Hatfield Leisure Division.

You will be working in a highly stimulating and creative environment, and you are likely to have about 2 years' experience in some aspect of marketing.

Please send details about yourself to:
Brian Worthington, Chief Leisure Officer,
Welwyn Hatfield District Council, Leisure Division, Campus West, The Campus, Welwyn Garden City, Herts AL8 8BX.

ASSISTANT EDITOR IFS PUBLICATIONS LTD.

Required to assist the Books Editor in the editorial and production aspects of our books programme. Ideally you can offer at least two years editorial experience and be educated to degree standard preferably in an engineering or physical science. Also you must be a neat, meticulous and accurate copy editor, with an eye for detail. The ability to combine speed with quality to meet deadlines is essential. IFS Publications is the international market leader for books, magazines and newsletters on the subject of advanced manufacturing technologies.

We can offer you challenges and scope to take on more responsibility at the sharp end of technology, an attractive salary, generous holiday, pension scheme, and a friendly atmosphere.

Please write with your c.v. to me:
Mike Innes, Books Editor,
IFS PUBLICATIONS LTD.,
35-39 High Street, Kempston, Bedford MK42 7BT.

Advertising Manager

Current expansion of our Marketing Department has resulted in the creation of this new position. With the key responsibility to liaise with internal operating departments, particularly within the Fund-raising Division co-ordinating substantial national and local press advertising campaigns, you will be expected to work closely with our Agency with the minimum of supervision. The post is to include the continuous investigation, analysis and implementation of new appeals opportunities in this expanding specialist market.

You should have at least 2 years' sound experience in the marketing, advertising or promotions fields and should be able to communicate well at management level. Salary £9,824.

Please write with full cv to:
Roger Witty, Marketing Manager,
Help the Aged, St. James's Walk,
London EC1R 0BE.

Help the Aged

campaign MEDIA EDITOR

Campaign is looking for a top-class Journalist to cover all media — press, TV, radio, etc. — as both news reporter and feature writer.

Previous experience of the field, while a valuable asset, is not necessary. Excellent writing ability is essential, along with the intellectual capacity to master a fast-moving, complex subject in both its creative and commercial aspects.

The salary will be commensurate with the importance of the post.

Applications to: Robert Heller, Editorial Director, Marketing Publications, 22 Lancaster Gate, London W2 3LY.

WEST AFRICA SALES ASSISTANT

to be responsible for overall sales administration and liaising with printers, freight agents, distributors, wholesalers and retailers worldwide. The job will suit a young person who already has some experience of publishing, has a clear organised mind, and the enthusiasm and drive to achieve results. Typing a essential and ability to work with computers an advantage. Salary: Very attractive. Benefits include: Free Medical Insurance, Contributory Pension.

Please telephone: 01-236 3740 for an interview.
WEST AFRICA PUBLISHING CO. LTD.,
23 Holborn Viaduct, London EC1A 2PL.

DISPLAY SALES Representative

For recently launched and growing monthly trade magazine and trade exhibition.

Experience of trade journal display advertising sales plus drive, energy, enthusiasm, and that magic ingredient that persuades people to say Yes. Good salary + commission + car + opportunity.

Write or phone Jette Gorvin
Advertisement Manager
Kitchen Bedroom and
Bathroom Review
99 Gray's Inn Road
London WC1X 8UT
01-331 9252

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER THE MANCHESTER MUSEUM

Temporary
Assistant
Keepers
of Display

To work as part of a team on the re-display of exhibits in the Mammal Gallery of the 1880 Waterhouse section of the museum, two posts covering design and production and graphics are offered on short term contracts. An appropriate professional qualification and previous museum experience are preferred. The contracts are initially for a three month period, although it is envisaged that employment will be for approximately one year. Salaries for both posts are on points within the University Officer Related Scale Grade 1A (£7,529 - £9,920 p.a.). Applications with names and addresses of two referees to the Director, Manchester Museum, The University, Oxford Road, Manchester M13 9PL by February 4th, 1985.

SALES ASSISTANT

Applicants must be over 21 and have an interest or some knowledge in the fine arts.

Suitable for school leaver to assist generally in gallery and learn about the trade.

Both applicants should be well spoken and groomed. 5 day week. For further details 01-720 1234 Ext. 2124

PUBLISHING OPPORTUNITIES

EDITORIAL SEC for prestigious book publishers. Mature graduates college leaver. Salary £9,000 - £9,500 neg.

AUDIO SEC for art books dept. Some experience and an interest in art £17,000 neg.

MARKETING SEC for new position. Ideally knowledge of audio, 20+ with a confident personality. £25,000.

Contact Carol Delella
01-851 1541.
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
Price Jamieson
Barnes

LONDON TOURIST BOARD

Needs receptionists aged 18-45 to join Victoria based information / sales / accommodation team for period 14th March-27th Oct inc. Applicants must be available for whole period, have excellent knowledge of London and England, and speak two European languages (in addition to perfect English).

Various posts (22-28 hrs p.w.) between 07.45 and 22.30 Mon-Sun, £3.31 p.h. + allowances where applicable. Ring 01-730 3450 ext 507 for list of posts and application form.

DESIGNER / ACADEMIC BOOKS

We are looking for a hardworking and enthusiastic person with 4-5 years' relevant experience to oversee the jacket and interior design of our Academic Books. Our list includes titles in the Natural/Applied Sciences, Social Sciences and Humanities.

If you think you would enjoy this challenging position based at our Hemel Hempstead Offices, we would like to hear from you.

The successful applicant will contribute design ideas in close liaison with editors, but equally important, have the ability to commission freelance designers, oversee complex technical books and control budgets and schedules.

Please write in the strictest confidence, enclosing your C.V. and with details of your current salary to:

Bob Heasman,
Production Manager,
George Allen & Unwin
(Publishers) Ltd.,
PO Box 18, Park Lane,
Hemel Hempstead, Herts HP2 4TE.

RSPCA LITERATURE OFFICER

The RSPCA is looking for a Literature Officer to write, design and produce RSPCA publications including leaflets, booklets and wallcharts at our Headquarters in Horsham.

Candidates must be able to demonstrate artistic flair and literary ability and will probably have a minimum of three years' experience in writing and design.

The job calls for meticulous attention to detail, initiative and the ability to liaise successfully at all levels. A sound literary ability is essential, with English to at least "A" level standard.

This is a rewarding post for the candidate willing to offer dedication, enthusiasm, and a commitment to animal welfare and the Society's policies.

Starting salary negotiable between £7,107 and £8,250 per annum, according to age, experience and qualifications.

The Society offers excellent conditions of employment including four weeks' holiday and contributory pension scheme.

Applications in writing by 1st February, 1985, with full Curriculum Vitae, to: Personnel Manager, RSPCA, Causeway, Horsham, West Sussex RH12 1RG.

AGE CONCERN PROJECT ORGANISER AGE CONCERN ENGLAND

requires a project organiser to conceive, plan, and carry through events designed to raise money for and draw attention to its work and objectives. This is a new post reporting directly to the Director and working closely with our Fundraising and Public Relations departments. It requires someone with flair and energy who is able to create opportunities and capitalise on them. The person appointed will be capable of self-motivation and will engage easily with people from all walks of life.

Salary currently in range £9,065, to £10,573 inclusive, with increase pending from 1st April '85. Contributory pension scheme, four weeks annual leave plus five recess days.

Further details from Head of Personnel, Age Concern England, 50 Piccadilly Road, Mitcham, Surrey, CR4 3LL. Tel: 01-640 5431. Closing date 8 February '85.

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA MARKETING ASSISTANT

A one-year post, to assist the Marketing Department in the promotion of a new subscription series in Birmingham. Some experience in Marketing Arts events desirable. Non-smoker. Salary according to experience.

Apply in writing by Friday, January 25, 1985, to E. Smith, General Manager, CBSO, 9 Margaret Street, Birmingham B3 3RP.

IKON GALLERY

This major contemporary art gallery requires a new
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

Current salary: £8,154-£8,712 (under review)
Further details and application forms from: The Director, Ikon Gallery, 58-72 John Bright Street, Birmingham B1 1BN. Completed application forms to be returned to Ikon by Tuesday, 29th January 1985.

EAST MIDLANDS ARTS TWO PART-TIME ASIAN DANCE ANIMATEURS

are required, one with Folk skills, the other with Classical skills. For a period of twelve months to begin on 1st March, 1985 Salary £2,750 each.

Contact: The Dance and Music Development Office, East Midlands Arts, Mountfield House, Forest Road, Loughborough, Leicestershire, LE11 3SU. Telephone: Loughborough (0509) 218222. Closing date: 4th February, 1985.

If you want a job, or a better one, in a university, poly,

school, or college, read Education Guardian every

Tuesday... and go straight to the top of the class.

YOU CAN FIND IT IN THE
GUARDIAN

City of Manchester / CULTURAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

General Manager — THEATRES AND MUSIC

Salary: £10,242 - £11,052 p.a. (Pay award pending).

To be responsible to the Artistic Director of the Library Theatre Company for the management of the Company and the Library and Forum Theatres, and to also be responsible for oversight of the Manchester Festival (annual) and International Organ Competition (biennial).

Conditions of service include a contributory pension scheme. Casual user car allowance. Removal and associated expenses payable up to a maximum of £1,000 in appropriate cases. The City Council operates a Union Membership agreement under which a new employee is required to become a member of a recognised Trade Union.

Further details and application form from the Personnel Department, City of Manchester Cultural Services, Central Library, St. Peter's Square, Manchester M2 6PD. Telephone 061-236 9422, ext. 282, during office hours only. Application forms should be returned by the 23rd January, 1985.

"Manchester City Council is an Equal Opportunity Employer, and we positively welcome applications from women and men, regardless of their racial, ethnic or national origin, disability, age, sexuality, or responsibilities for dependants."

START 1985 WITH A NEW JOB

There are sales jobs and sales jobs—but selling for The Guardian is something special.

We are a friendly and highly motivated team who are extremely successful. We need two more experienced Sales Canvassers to help us break new records in 1985.

If you get the job you'll find yourself working in a brand new, purpose designed sales office, using all the latest equipment. We work a 9-day fortnight. You will receive a basic salary of over £3,000 and the opportunity to earn more than £2,000 in bonuses on top of that.

The people we hire will be between the ages of 21-27 who are bright, articulate, and fast thinking. If you recognise yourself ring Jan Small between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. and persuade her that you are the right person for us.

Jan Small
TELEPHONE SALES MANAGER
01-278 2332, Ext. 3364

THE GUARDIAN
Leading Britain's Quality Papers

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY RECREATION

County Arts Officer

PO4 £13,065 - £14,034 - pay award pending

Hampshire has a progressive policy for maintaining and developing support for the Arts. As a result of Christopher Gordon's appointment as Administrator to the Council of Regional Arts Associations, there is an opportunity for an individual, who has already made a significant contribution to the development and implementation of broad Arts Policy, to guide this major Authority forward.

As a member of the management team of a comprehensive Recreation Department with responsibilities including Community Recreation, Countryside Management and Tourism you will also have responsibility for Solent Arts Marketing.

For full details and a job description write to the County Recreation Officer, North Hill Close, Andover Road, Winchester SO22 6AQ or telephone Winchester 64221, ext. 54.

Closing date for applications, 1st February, 1985.

UNIVERSITY OF EXETER

DIRECTOR OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS to operate with MEDIA

placing publicity material to assist University objectives.

development grant and donation income
RESEARCH & CONSULTANCY

routing contracts to academic staff via Exeter Enterprises Ltd. An initial period of three years, with possible extension.

Salary within the range £14,135-£17,705 per annum. Ask for details from: Personnel Office, University of Exeter, Exeter EX4 4QJ. Completed applications should be returned by 31 January 1985, quoting reference No. 3401.

GIRTON COLLEGE

AMELIA CUMMINS HARVEY VISITING FELLOW-COMMONERSHIP IN CREATIVE WRITING OR MUSIC

Girton College invite applications for an Amelia Cummins Harvey Visiting Fellow-Commonership to be held during the Michaelmas Term 1985. The candidature is limited to those in creative writing or music. The Fellow-Commoner would be expected to reside in Cambridge during the appointment and to hold regular master classes if a musician, or composition sessions if a writer or composer, so contributing to College activities.

The emoluments of the Fellow-Commoner will be determined by the College and be within the range of £1000 for the term together with free residence and commons.

Applications should be sent to the Secretary to the Council, Girton College, Cambridge CB3 0JG, containing a curriculum vitae together with an outline of the current project the Fellow-Commoner would wish to pursue in College, to reach her not later than 31 January 1985.

PRESENTER FOR MORNING MERSEYSIDE

The morning news and current affairs sequence needs a new presenter who can handle a two-and-a-half-hour all-speech programme with interest and authority. A good grasp of news and current affairs is essential with the ability to conduct live interviews and present material in an interesting and innovative way. If successful you will be joining a young and lively team and will have a say in the selection and treatment of items. You must have potential as a producer. Good sense, stamina, humour, the ability to drive and to get up early are essential.

Interviews will be held in Liverpool next month. Applications with details of previous experience and an audition tape should be sent to Ian Jackson, BBC Radio Merseyside, 55 Paradise Street, Liverpool L3 2DP.

RADIO MERSEYSIDE

Reporter Electronics Times

The leading weekly newspaper for Britain's fastest growing industry needs a Reporter. He or she will be expected to contribute news, features and product coverage to all sections of this lively paper.

We are looking for someone with experience in some, or all, of the above areas who is keen to break into the electronics scene. A familiarity with the industry and its technology would be desirable, but is not essential.

The post carries an attractive salary, five weeks holiday rising to six with service, contributory pension scheme, free life assurance and a subsidised staff luncheon club.

Please contact Mick McLean, Editor, Electronics Times, Morgan-Graham Ltd, plc, 30 Calderwood Street, London SE18 6QH. Tel: 01-855 7777, Ext. 682.

The Company is an equal opportunities employer. Employment terms are subject to an agreement between the Company and the N.U.E.

Editorial Opportunity

HOMES AND GARDENS requires a SENIOR ASSISTANT TO THE FURNISHING EDITOR

A good journalist with a good background in home economics (degree or diploma) and some cookery experience. The job involves research and writing on all consumer durables. The successful applicant will be thorough in approach to research, have the ability to write fully readable copy and to work on own initiative.

Salary: £9,755 p.a. in line with N.U.J. Agreement. Apply with CV please to: Colin Goodrich, Clarke, Furnishing Editor, Homes and Gardens Magazine, 5th Floor, Low Rise, IPC Magazines Limited, King's Reach Tower, Stamford Street, London SE1 9LS. We are an Equal Opportunities Employer.

ipcmagazines

THE CONDE NAST PUBLICATIONS LIMITED

The publishers of VOGUE, HOUSE & GARDEN, BRIDES and TATLER magazines, require an experienced

PRODUCTION CONTROLLER

to handle all aspects of editorial and advertising for HOUSE & GARDEN. He/she will have a sound knowledge of composition, origination, printing and binding techniques, and be able to take total day-to-day responsibility for this prestigious title.

Salary according to age and experience. Please write to: Miss Barbara Tims, Personnel Director, THE CONDE NAST PUBLICATIONS LIMITED, Vogue House, Hanover Square, London W1R 0AD.

Graphic Designer

HMSO provides a comprehensive printing and publishing service to government departments. The work of the Graphic Design Studio, in Norwich, ranges from books and related publicity to forms, corporate identities and small exhibitions. Candidates should be at least 21 years old and suitably qualified. The designer will work in a small team led by a Senior Designer, but must be able to take on whole projects from concept to completion, often dealing directly with HMSO's customers.

Starting salary will be £7,247 p.a.

Conditions include a 5 day week and a Flexible Working Hour System. Holidays start at 22 days p.a. For further information and an application form (to be returned by 1st February 1985) write to Mrs R. Lynch, PS12A, HMSO, Room 556, Sovereign House, Botolph Claydon, Norfolk NR13 1DN.

THE CIVIL SERVICE IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

PRODUCTION EDITOR

A Production Editor is required to join a lively, creative team. The successful candidate will assist the Editorial Director with day-to-day editorial functions within the department and duties will include proof checking, progress chasing and the administration of freelance work.

Experience within either a Production or an Editorial Department would be an advantage — literacy and self-motivation are essential. Salary around £9,000 p.a.

Apply in writing with a full c.v. to:
Tony Holdsworth,
Editorial Director — Special Projects,
Orbis Publishing Limited,
22-22 Bedfordbury, London WC2N 4BT.

DL 167
164 Deansgate
Manchester M60 2DE

PR/Publicity/ Communications Secretary to Manager

Based in the International HQ of this major music company, our Corporate Information Manager requires a bright Secretary with excellent skills and at least 12-18 months experience in advertising, PR or a newspaper/magazine.

You will need a quick grasp of our connections within the business in order to read, note and circulate relevant information to key executives; to be well-organised to take charge of and improve on our worldwide communications routine; able to grasp press procedures in which an appreciation of and knowledge of existing media is necessary; and plenty of initiative to research information as necessary.

Candidates should be well-educated with English 'A' Level, impeccable spelling, well spoken and presented and ideally aged 20-25. WP training available.

Benefits include guaranteed bonus, LVs and 25 days holiday.

Write to Joy Hamlyn, Personnel Officer, Polygram Leisure Ltd., 15 Saint George Street, London W1R 9DE enclosing detailed CV and daytime phone number.

PolyGram

PARLIAMENTARY INFORMATION ASSISTANT

The BMA is the doctors' professional association.

Working with the Parliamentary Officer, the assistant answers written and verbal questions from Members of Parliament and Lords on such topics as doctors' contracts and ethical dilemmas. In addition she/he provides information to the BMA secretariat.

This is a fascinating job in a busy, friendly environment and calls for someone with at least one "A" level, basic typing, shorthand and administrative skills and some previous experience of information work.

Starting salary £6,403. Holidays 22 days per year.

Please apply in writing with all relevant details to:

Anne Chatterton,
Personnel Officer,
BMA, BMA House,
Tavistock Square,
London WC1H 9JP.



ACADEMIC PRESS INC

PA/SECRETARY

required for Editorial Director of Scientific and Medical Publishers based at Camden Lock. Suitable applicant should have good secretarial/admin skills (60/90) and an interest in scientific publishing would be an advantage.

Salary £7,000 plus and fringe benefits are offered.

Please contact Jackie Hughes on 01-267 4466.

No agencies.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON

SECRETARIES

Salary on scale to £7,692 per annum inclusive of London Weighting by:

a) Bartlett Professor of Architecture (s/hand) for PA work, assistance to full-time and part-time academic staff. Ability to work independently. Some years' office experience.

Salaries on scale to £6,788 inclusive of London Weighting

b) Senior Administrator, Medical School (s/hand) varied and responsible work, willingness to "pitch in" to ensure smooth-running of small, busy office.

c) Senior Academic, Psychology Department (s/hand) fascinating work concerned with Child Development. An interest in working with students and collaborating with school and hospital staff. Some work processing. Office experience essential.

5 "O" Levels Inc. English Language, Season Ticket Loan Scheme. Generous holidays. Applications to: Elizabeth Hilday - from whom further particulars may be obtained - Personnel Department, University College London, Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT.

LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS SENIOR ASSISTANT HALL BURSAR (ACCOUNTS/SECRETARIAL)

£7,685-£8,684

An interesting vacancy has arisen for a person to be responsible for the accounts/bookkeeping operations in the Student Hall of Residence at London WC1 (non-resident). The duties will include responsibility for the collecting of rents and Hall fees during term time and providing a full service during vacations when the Hall accommodates visitors and conference delegates. The person will also be expected to work on secretarial/reception duties and to play a full part in the running of the Hall. Applicants should have bookkeeping and typing experience.

We offer excellent conditions of service including 20 days annual holiday plus one week at Christmas and one week at Easter, first class pension scheme, generous schemes arrangements, free meals on duty and salary in range £7,685 to £8,684 (including London Allowance). This is a non-residential post.

Interested persons should write to the Personnel Office, London School of Economics, Houghton Street, London WC2A 2AE (Tel: 01-404 4788) for an application form and further details. Closing date for receipt of applications will be Wednesday, January 23, 1985.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION EXECUTIVE OFFICER

required until 31 January, 1985 to provide secretarial and administrative support for Development Psychology Unit. Must accurate typing and shorthand or audio required. Word Processor experience an advantage but training will be given.

Salary £561 per month inclusive. Please ring Mary Griffin, University of London Institute of Education, 25 Bedford Way, London, WC1H 0AL. 555 1500, ext. 254 for further details and application form quoting reference C3.CDEPA. Closing date for completed applications 25 January.

ADVERTISING

As Secretary to the MD of this W1-based company, utilise your command of the English language in a position which is very much a "give-and-take" situation. You will enjoy a relaxed atmosphere. You will enjoy a relaxed atmosphere. You will enjoy a relaxed atmosphere.

Interested persons should write to the Personnel Office, London School of Economics, Houghton Street, London WC2A 2AE (Tel: 01-404 4788) for an application form and further details. Closing date for receipt of applications will be Wednesday, January 23, 1985.

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PA/SECRETARY

This rapidly expanding Film Facilities organisation needs an experienced, versatile PA/Sec who can take on all levels of secretarial and administrative responsibilities. Film/video background plus good sec skills required.

PA/SECRETARY

Up-market, professional PA/Sec to work closely with Interior Design Client. Opportunity to utilise your organising abilities and sec skills.

SECRETARY

This theatrical company needs someone with an interest in design and music who can assist in promoting various projects. Good sec skills, "Recruitment Specialists" to the Communications and Entertainment Industries since 1969.

For an application form and job description, contact the Personnel Department, 105 Piccadilly, London W1V 0AU. Tel 01-629 9495 ext 266.

Closing date for receipt of applications: 24th January, 1985.

Arts Council OF GREAT BRITAIN

An Equal Opportunity Employer

Secretary/Assistant

A Secretary is required to work in the Art Department for one of the Council's Exhibition Organisers and to assist with the preparation of a wide range of exhibitions. This is a busy and responsible job which would appeal to someone with an interest in the visual arts. Excellent shorthand/typing skills and an ability to work under pressure are essential. Salary according to age and experience, but on a scale £5,020-£7,336 pa.

For an application form and job description, contact the Personnel Department, 105 Piccadilly, London W1V 0AU. Tel 01-629 9495 ext 266.

Closing date for receipt of applications: 24th January, 1985.

Arts Council OF GREAT BRITAIN

An Equal Opportunity Employer

Secretary

To work with one of our Drama Officers providing essential back-up. Applicants should have accurate shorthand and typing and be able to run a busy office and deal with routine matters and general enquiries on their own initiative. The Officer's work concerns the promotion and encouragement of new writing in the theatre and the assessment of theatre companies, so an interest in drama would be an advantage. Salary according to age and experience, on a scale £5,870-£7,293 pa.

For an application form and job description, contact the Personnel Department, 105 Piccadilly, London W1V 0AU. Tel 01-629 9495 ext 266.

Closing date for receipt of applications: 24th January, 1985.

Arts Council OF GREAT BRITAIN

An Equal Opportunity Employer

Secretarial Opportunity

SECRETARY required for 2 PUBLISHERS

A Secretary is required (aged 19+) to work for two publishers of women's magazines. Applicants, apart from having good shorthand/typing, English and spelling, must be able to deal with people at all levels of management and editorial staff.

Applicants will also need to be able to work on their own initiative in the day to day running of the office. A pleasant personality and telephone manner are essential. Salary: £7,671.00 p.a.

Please apply with CV to:

Marilyn Trevison, Publisher,
IPC Magazines Limited, King's Reach Tower,
Stamford Street, London SE1 9LS.

We are an Equal Opportunity Employer.

ipcmagazines

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON DEPARTMENT OF EXTRA-MURAL STUDIES PERSONAL SECRETARY

to the Secretary of the Department from £6,517 p.a.

Applications are invited for the appointment as Personal Secretary to the Secretary of the Department of Extra-Mural Studies. The duties will include the provision of a full secretarial service to the Secretary of the Department, and general assistance within the section.

A pleasant manner, accurate typing and an interest in figure work would be an advantage. Ability to use a word processor or willingness to learn Wordstar essential. Audio typing preferred. This post would suit an enthusiastic, lively person who enjoys contact with students and staff at all levels.

Salary in the range £6,517-£7,692 per annum inclusive of London Allowance. Four weeks holiday a year plus additional days at Christmas and New Year. Season ticket loan.

The Department is based in Russell Square, in pleasant and historical Bloomsbury. It is convenient for Central shopping areas and well served by underground and bus services.

For further details and application form contact the The Personnel Office, Senate House, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU or telephone 01-638 8000, Ext. 3247.

Closing date: January 31, 1985.

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GLC Working for London

Temporary PA to Assistant Director-General

To provide executive secretarial support and general administrative back-up to the Assistant Director-General who has particular responsibilities in the Planning, Transport and Industry and Employment areas. The wide range of duties includes a variety of written work, research and dealing with queries. Appointment is on a fixed term basis for approximately 9 months, April-December 1985.

A highly efficient organiser is sought, with typing, word processing and communication skills of a high standard. Initiative and flexibility in approach are essential, with proven ability to work under pressure.

Salary: £8,817 - £10,779 inclusive per rate.

The GLC is an equal opportunities employer. We invite applications from women and men from all sections of the community, irrespective of their ethnic origin, colour, sexual orientation or disability, who have the necessary attributes to do the job.

For an application form, to be returned by 25th January 1985, write to: GLC Director-General's Department, Ref: 4911, Room 203, The County Hall, SE1 7PB or telephone 01-633 1527.

This post is suitable for job sharing

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PETER HETHERINGTON reports on the divisions of the pitmen faced with splitting from the NUM

Nottinghamshire's seams within seams



The roots of the rift: Nottinghamshire miners demonstrate at the beginning of the dispute in favour of a national ballot. Picture by Don McPhee

EARLY yesterday afternoon the patience of many pitmen at a branch meeting in Nottinghamshire's Nottinghamshire area finally snapped and, in the words of the former secretary, "there were some bitter disagreements" before the session broke up in disarray.

In any other circumstances, the final row — over whether to adjourn the meeting at midday and therefore curb discussion further — would have been dismissed as trivial, but business had not been proceeding smoothly for the hard-line working miners who now control the branch at this North Nottinghamshire colliery.

Many of the 250 pitmen present had been expressing grave reservations about the decision of the NUM's National Executive Committee to expel the Nottinghamshire branch from the union at a special conference on January 29.

But events at a weekend council meeting in Mansfield, where the majority of delegates endorsed the rule change to avoid action under the union's new disciplinary code, also underline the discontent as the area prepares for that final break.

At that four-hour meeting, the Nottinghamshire branch secretary, Mr Henry Richardson, was suspended for informing members in a circular of the suspension threat from the NUM. The great majority present — most of them working miners — supported his initiative.

"There is no way any member of this branch wants to form a breakaway 'Spencer-type' union (the breakaway organisation founded by the Labour MP George Spencer after the 1926 coal strike), says Mr Crawford.

Today, Mr Crawford says he will begin campaigning to ensure a majority of the 1,100 pitmen at Ollerton — under 200 remain on strike — opt to remain part of the NUM nationally instead of a breakaway Nottingham area.

It may be too soon to say whether this discontent is typical of the other 29 collieries in the county, although many miners certainly have grave misgivings. But it does indicate forcibly that support for the aspiring new leadership in Nottingham is growing — rank-and-file pitmen and the unofficial working groups.

No one at this stage would deny that the majority of the county's miners will opt to stay with the Nottinghamshire branch, which is expelled by the NUM at a special conference on January 29.

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deep misgivings about the conduct of proceedings.

Others said that the area solicitor, Mr Paul Todd, present throughout, appeared too influential — he advised that the suspension of Mr Richardson was constitutional although Mr Chaddburn, who now says his position is "untenable," strongly disputed this yesterday.

Mr Richardson added: "The solicitor said the circular was working against what Nottingham was trying to achieve. But they are still members of the NUM until the end of the month, so how can a general secretary, at such a kangaroo court, be suspended for carrying out the policy of the union?"

He has taken legal advice. But while some NUM loyalists in the county believe that any new independent area organisation will be relatively short-lived, the influential working miners' groups are in no doubt that they can survive, and even expand their activities outside the county boundaries.

Mr Link says other moderate NUM areas — South Derbyshire, Leicestershire, the Midlands, for instance — could join the rebellion. He believes the moderates could eventually become the majority.

Mr John Liptrott, branch secretary at the Sherwood Colliery, Mansfield, and one of the founders of the working miners' movement, went so far yesterday to claim that Nottingham with assets of £2.7 million, would actually be healthier outside the NUM nationally.

Mr Barry Smith, the branch delegate at Sherwood, who is still on strike along with about 100 others at the pit, was not downhearted, however. He picked the working miners every day and insists it should not be taken for granted that the majority of the county's miners will opt to defy the union's national executive.

more than 200 from a membership of 700 and there are many lads who don't attend who frankly feel ashamed. Which way will they jump? I don't know."

At Clippstone Colliery, Mr Geoff Spencer, a working miner who gave evidence in court last month for the NUM in its attempt to get an injunction preventing the county breakaway, said he would be going straight to his wages office this morning to discover where his union dues (deducted by management) would now be going.

"I don't want it to be paid to the people who are breaking this area away. In court last month they stated categorically that they were not looking for a breakaway union, yet that seems to be what their intention is. We should be getting some legal advice."

Mr Jim Down, a former Clippstone branch delegate who also gave evidence for the union, warned yesterday that some working miners would be seriously considering their vulnerability if the final break came.

"There has always been a strong loyalty to the national union up here and I don't think a majority want a split. I don't think the men want to go back to Spencerism. A lot are still ashamed because they went back — they don't know how to look at you and talk to you, but the loyalty is still there. They have gone back for a variety of reasons — financial problems and sheer frustration because the majority have been working in Nottinghamshire."

Some working miners, in a county where just over 1,000 men remain on strike, were also asking questions about the NCB's attitude to the breakaway area, once the novelty had worn off. "They will be all sweetness and light for the first year," said Jimmy Hood. "But after that Nottinghamshire will be easy pickings for a Coal Board, or a government intent on cutting back the industry. And who will protect the coalfield then? And who will want to after all this?"

The fight over the integrity of a once-powerful union is by no means over.

MALCOLM DEAN meets Marcelino Oreja, the Council of Europe's new Secretary General

A man who wants Britain to heed human rights

MARCELINO Oreja Aguirre, the man who will play the key role in determining the development of the European Commission of Human Rights in the next decade, arrives in London tonight for two days of talks with Mrs Thatcher, Sir Geoffrey Howe and officials.

Mr Oreja is the new Secretary General of the Council of Europe, the 21-member organisation based in Strasbourg which set up the Commission and the European Court of Human Rights and is reviewing their future.

The thirtieth anniversary of the first individual petition to the European Commission will be celebrated this year. Britain delayed granting its citizens the right of individual petition for the first 10 years because of its fear that the colonies would exploit the convention. Since the right was conceded in 1958, however, the commission and courts have forced British governments to strengthen a wide range of fundamental rights.

Bills dealing with restrictions on telephone tapping and corporal punishment in the present Parliament stem directly for rulings by the European Court, and a third bill, which is aimed at preventing the abduction of children by parents living overseas, is based on the European Council's convention on child custody.

Earlier cases where the commission or court has required Britain to mend its ways have included the unfair discrimination against

the British wives of foreign husbands, ineffective judicial protection of detained mental patients, inconsistent criminal sentences against homosexuals, unjust restrictions on prisoners' correspondence and interference with free expression in the Sunday Times campaign against Disraeli's production of *Thais*.

The problem which now faces the commission and court stems from their success. In the last three years the case flow for the 25 lawyers on the staff has become a flood. Almost one third of the petitions declared admissible in the last 30 years have been declared in the last three years.

About 3,000 applications were sent to Strasbourg last year from individuals in 17 member states. Four states — Greece, Malta, Turkey and Cyprus — still do not allow individual petitions. Almost 600 of these applications become "registered", which means formal investigations are carried out. Some 600 other cases reached a conclusion last year but this still leaves 800 cases pending.

Once one individual has won in Strasbourg, others follow. There has been a constant stream from Britain. Now the Swedes have caught the bug. Forty Swedish applications in 1981 increased to 240 in 1983.

The complexity of the cases is also increasing. British aircraft and shipbuilding companies, for example,

which are claiming unfair compensation following Labour's nationalisation in 1977, lost before the commission but were still referred to the court. The evidence runs to thousands of pages. One political complexity in this case has been the refusal to increase compensation to the nationalisation when ministers were in opposition.

The average length of time for a case is six years — four years before the commission and two before the court. Strasbourg has been striving to improve this by simplifying the procedure for inadmissible petitions and condensing that for complex ones, but the backlog continues to build up.

Proposals which would allow the commission to divide into dual chambers on issues on which the court has already ruled are being discussed by the council but some member states, particularly the Austrians, Swiss and Dutch, believe much more radical reforms are necessary.

True to its tradition, the UK has been dragging its feet in the council's committee on ministers even over the cost of the dual chamber system and opposed an Austrian proposal, which would allow a five-man European monitoring team to make unannounced visits to prisons and secure hospitals.

Both proposals will be on the agenda at the first

special ministerial meeting on human rights that the council has organised in Vienna in March. The neutral states, however, will want to concentrate on the more radical reforms.

One set of proposals is based on the present system under which the commission attempts to conciliate with the court being brought in only when conciliation fails. Under these proposals commission hearings would be abolished where it was clear the case would have to go to court. The commissioners would meet more regularly (at present they hold six two-week sessions a year) and all commission reports would be published.

More radical proposals, which have the support of the commission, would mean a full merger of the commission and the court. This would create a single full-time judicial body which could set up its own procedures for filtering petitions. The Dutch would like to add a right of the court to give preliminary rulings at the request of national courts and other officials have suggested a right to give advisory opinions on draft legislation.

The UK can be expected to dig in its heels. The British Government has never liked the commission or court. No other government has lost so many cases. Over 80 British cases have been declared "admissible" by the commission compared to

the 40 or less logged against the states next in the league table. More provisional files opened against the UK each year than any other state — 785 in 1983 — and the UK has been the guilty party in a quarter of the judgments of the European Court where a violation has been found. Unlike the other European states, the chief minister for human rights — the Home Secretary — is not being sent to the March conference.

All the radical reforms would require the approval of the council's committee of ministers and ratification by each of the individual member states. There will be no speedy reform, but there is a new optimism in Strasbourg about the possibilities of reform. Much of that is centred on Mr Oreja, who is the youngest secretary general since the council was founded in 1949 in the heady days of European unity. His dynamism is a complete contrast to his sleepy predecessor, Franz Karasek, a colourless backbench Austrian MP.

Mr Oreja is 45. A Spanish lawyer, diplomat and academic, he used a pseudonym to campaign for reforms under Franco and after the dictator's fall served as Foreign Minister in Adolfo Suarez's first Government. He began the negotiations for Spain's accession to the EEC and signed the Spanish accession treaty to the Council of Europe.

Mr Oreja's talks with British ministers this week will be on a wider front than human rights, but he has

made it clear that the council should concentrate its attention on issues where it has a relevant role. His top priorities are human rights, anti-terrorism measures and co-operation on drug abuse.

His visit coincides with a campaign by the recently formed Constitutional Reform Centre for the incorporation of the European Convention of Human Rights into British law. The centre has attracted the support of MPs from all major parties although both the Labour and Conservative parties are formally opposed to it.

The three most senior law officers of the present government — the Lord Chancellor, Home Secretary and Attorney General — have supported the idea publicly, but the Prime Minister remains opposed.

Mr Oreja might usefully remind the Prime Minister of two points. First, if the convention was incorporated into British law people would no longer need to apply to Strasbourg with such huge numbers. Secondly, that even if the UK remains opposed, the EEC has been exploring the idea of adopting the convention and making it a test as far away as the Indian Ocean.

Mr Oreja remains a diplomat. He does not shout about the reforms he wants. But his commitment to the convention is total. It is born out of being brought up under a dictatorship which paid no heed to basic democratic rights.



Mr Oreja

Ships of state collide in nuclear-free waters

MICHAEL WHITE reports from Auckland



NEW ZEALAND'S Labour Cabinet will this week confirm its determination to reject future requests for a port visit by any American warship which is even suspected of violating its policy of refusing access to vessels which are nuclear armed or nuclear powered.

After a six-month truce between Washington and Wellington, a specific American request for a ship visit following the annual Sea Eagle naval exercises off the Australian coast in March is expected in the New Zealand capital within the next 24 hours.

Since US policy, like Britain's, is neither to confirm nor deny the nuclear status of its warships, Thursday's meeting of the New Zealand Cabinet will agree to judge this and future requests on the basis of ad hoc assessments by its own expert as to whether the vessel in question is nuclear capable or nuclear armed.

"If there is doubt they won't come, and if there is no doubt they will. I think it will be very difficult for Washington to live with, but Washington does not pretend it is an easy situation," said the Prime Minister, Mr David Lange, in an interview with the Guardian yesterday.

But he is equally anxious

not to provoke a breach with the US. Wellington was adamant that New Zealand's traditional diplomatic links and public opinion here was adamant that New Zealand would maintain its American links and mutual interests.

"The baseline is a very strong argument. If you are in a panic with an elephant and you are a mouse, you are better off behind its ear than under its foot," said Mr Lange.

Mr Lange, whose meteoric career has thrust him into the premiership at 42 after only seven years in parliament, confront what many New Zealanders believe. This is that Washington's alarm at his government's non-nuclear policy is less the marginal strategic importance of New Zealand itself than its possible impact upon other Pacific allies, notably Japan, post-Marcos Philippines, and Australia, where the Labour Government of Mr Bob Hawke faces left-wing criticism for reversing its similar policy just before its 1983 electoral victory.

Western Pacific alternatives to US bases in the Philippines have been explored in Tasmania and the Perth area. And the counter-pressure which exists in the 14-nation South Pacific Forum for a nuclear-free zone later this year would acknowledge the right of sovereign states to permit the

ing it, as left-wing supporters have demanded.

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transit of nuclear weapons through their territory.

The US Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, who (coincidentally) descended upon Wellington within a day of Mr Lange's victory, has publicly ruled out overt or covert use of America's position as a major trading partner to bring New Zealand into line. But this is what both critics and supporters of the Labour policy fear.

Mr Lange rejects the possibility, but claims that such action would swing domestic public opinion behind the government as did South African criticism of his closure of its consulate in Wellington as an anti-apartheid gesture. "What was originally minority support became a matter of national pride," he said.

Many New Zealanders believe that Australia, which would be embarrassed by the success of this policy, has exerted the greater pressure. Mr Lange acknowledges that Canberra has "a very substantial interest in seeing its policy vindicated." But he rejects the complaint voiced by some allies that the US exerts undue pressure.

The Lange cabinet's need to sustain its policy is intensified by domestic pressure. Until use of America's power-base is centred on the Australian trade union Right, many of Mr Lange's support-

ers are instinctively anti-nuclear. Environment-conscious New Zealanders are all too aware of the Western powers' record in nuclear testing in the Pacific since the Fifties and already unpopular France is currently incurring fresh odium for threatening to test as far away as the Indian Ocean.

The Lange government is also attempting to de-regulate the traditionally protected New Zealand economy to improve its efficiency.

Mr Lange's record is unusual for a successful politician. The son of a GP who practised in the modest Auckland suburb where the Prime Minister and his family now live, he became a poor man's lawyer, something of a New Zealand Kumpole, according to his biographer Vernon Wright, but one who lived in a council flat and earned as little as £3,000 a year until shortly before he became an MP.

Rapidly promoted to bolster Labour's flagging opposition, he had a stomach for great weight and became Opposition leader in February 1983. He promptly attempted to persuade his party to accept nuclear-powered warships as distinct from nuclear-armed ones. But now he says: "We have a party policy and I don't go wailing on policy."

Moscow mule

A UNIQUE feature of the Russian winter is not the depth of the snow, nor the temperatures that drop to minus 20C and more, but the sight of Moscow streets frothing green at the mouth.

There is shortage of antifreeze in Moscow, and drivers desperate to keep their windcreens clear pour vodka into the washer reservoirs. It did not take Moscow's enterprising drunks long to develop complex home-made tools, that look like fat fishing rods, which deploy metal coat hangers and rubbers tubes to gain access to the vodka.

So drivers add a dash of detergent to the vodka, to deter the drunks. But it takes more than a few soapsuds to keep a thirsty Russian from his vodka, hence the green foam at the mouth.

Over the Centuries, Russians have got used to coping with their winter. Any British traveller, accustomed to railways grinding to a halt at the whisper of autumn leaves on the line, cannot fail to be impressed at the way Moscow keeps going.

But this latest cold spell has swept across the whole Soviet Union, bringing emergencies to places that usually bask in a sub-tropical climate. The city of Alma Ata — on the Chinese border, but on the same latitude as the French Riviera — has been hit by freezing weather with the temperature at minus 30C for days on end.

A thousand extra workers were drafted into the power stations. But then a key valve on the city's water reservoir froze, a pumping station was flooded, and the water supplies failed in the power stations. Hundreds of apartment blocks throughout the city were left without heating and then the gas supplies failed.

The situation was brought under control by strict rationing and emergency coal convoys, and workers were issued with greatcoats and mittens. Factories and power stations to keep industry going.

Enough horror stories of winter emergencies at collective farms in the Urals and elsewhere have been circulating for Ivestia to instruct its local correspondents to investigate problems in the areas. The pattern that has emerged is that the USSR has just about coped with the cold spell, but was widely unprepared for the blitzkrieg which covered the entire country with six inches of snow.

The port of Murmansk, which stayed open throughout the war for the Arctic convoys, is now threatened with being ice-locked, Pravda reported yesterday, as freezing fog has cut visibility so sharply that ships are being blocked by radar alone.

The worst winter in recent years was 1979, when temperatures fell to minus 40C. The huge public thermometer in Gorky St broke under the strain, and whole blocks of flats had to be evacuated when the heating systems failed.

This year, according to the champion troika driver of Moscow, looks like being a classic winter-cold, clear, and bright. But already, the grumbles have begun in a country which likes to talk about the weather almost as much as the British do.

Ivestia has been running articles on the failure of industry to produce enough snow-clearing tractors. A yardkeeper called Ivan Polikarpov has become a national hero for inventing a simple snow-clearing device, cheaper to make and more reliable than anything the state design bureaux have developed.

Moscow's streets are full of bizarre specialised vehicles to clear the snow. There is a machine that reverses slowly along the street with two flailing arms sweeping the snow back to a conveyor belt to be carried into a truck driving slowly alongside. There are vast snow-suction machines that cruise the main roads and spout grey snow from giant pipes, looking for all the world like combine harvesters spouting grain at harvest time.

Big trucks, laden with snow, criss-cross the city on their way to dump their loads into the Moscow River. Where else could they put it, with 40 million square metres of open space to be cleared every day?

Treasury's new men bring hope of fresh look at tax reform and the budget deficit



AMERICAN
NOTEBOOKS

Alex Brummer

THE great irony arising from the reshuffles in President Reagan's team is that Wall Street is clearly cheered by the departure from the US Treasury of Donald Regan. As chairman of investment bankers Merrill Lynch, Mr Regan was arguably the most influential

player in the New York financial community just four short years ago.

The decline in Mr Regan's stock on Wall Street has clearly been paralleled by a sharp rise in his political value in Washington, which took financial analysts by surprise but not gloom. They apparently welcome anything which removes Mr Regan from the Treasury and are seriously nurturing the additional hope that his under-secretary for monetary affairs, the irrepressible Dr Beryl Sprinkel, enemy of intervention on the foreign exchanges, will go too.

Wall Street's pleasure does not, however, directly arise from the shift of Mr James Baker and his White House henchman, Mr Richard Darman, to the top two jobs at the Treasury. To most of the financial community, Baker and Darman are unknown quantities in New York. Baker is a product of the Texas legal and political elite, and Darman hails from the Brahmin Massachusetts political establishment.

Despite these unfamiliar backgrounds their arrival at the Treasury is being warmly anticipated.

What appears to be encouraging to Wall Street observers is that the Reagan Administration will take a fresh look at the two major domestic economic issues of the day — tax reform and the budget deficit. Both of these have cast a pall across the markets since President Reagan's re-election.

Matters had reached the point in the financial community where faith in the Treasury was at a low point. Mr Regan had to all intents and purposes allowed his department to become the political vassal of the White House rather than an independent agency making its own decisions and recommendations in the manner of the other great departments such as state and defence.

Along with this blinkered loyalty to the latest fad idea to emerge from the West Wing (where Mr Regan's top aides reside) came a harsh anti-intellectualism. It

is the school of thought which denies any connection between public sector borrowing and interest rates: argues that huge American current account deficits are good for the world; sees no purpose in a Council of Economic Advisers; and denies development aid for political reasons.

The fond hope is that there can now be a fresh start. Three broad problems will face the new economic team: the budget, tax reform, and the general health of the economy. The budget numbers have been deteriorating rapidly: current projections produced by Mr David Stockman's office put the 1985 shortfall at \$218 billion, 1986 at \$225 billion and 1987 at \$240 billion. And with the economy showing few signs of regaining its robust form of early last year it could get worse.

At present the budget process is a hopeless mess. Mr Stockman's highly publicised efforts to cut the borrowing requirement in half over the next three years have been

effectively stalemated by the Defence Secretary, Mr Weinberger, and other cabinet secretaries. Senate Republicans are trying to go it alone. But without White House leadership they will have a difficult time going any place in the Democratic-controlled House.

In Donald Regan's hands, the importance of the deficit has been abused but in Jim Baker's the belief is that it will become a higher priority. Similarly, Wall Street believes there is a glimmer of hope in Mr Regan's promise to look at a freeze on cost-of-living adjustments for social security retirement pensions, if Congress proposes it. Up until now it has been regarded as politically untouchable. Beyond that a new alliance against the large proposed increases in defence spending is seen as necessary to produce any realistic hope of serious deficit reductions.

It is widely anticipated that Mr Baker will seek to reshape the Treasury's tax reform package, to make it

more palatable to Congress, before (or even after) President Reagan endorses it in the State of the Union. The uncertainty surrounding the tax package has already caused immeasurable harm. It has been a shadow over the capital markets, over industry and housing. All these have contributed to the slowdown in the economy and aggravated a loss of confidence.

The hope on Wall Street is that the new man at the Treasury will finally settle the shape of the package so that business, as well as individuals, know what is going to happen in 1985 and beyond. It is also recognised that Mr Baker's more finally honed political skills give tax reform a better chance than if Mr Regan had remained at the Treasury. The general view appears to be that even a tax reform package which has some undesirable elements would be better than leaving the matter in the nether regions.

The third problem facing the new Treasury Secretary

is that the state of the real economy. Despite all the gung-ho talk from Mr Regan and the Commerce Secretary, Mr Malcolm Baldrige, about continued strong growth in 1985, there is a growing air of caution on Wall Street. It is anxiously awaiting next week's indicators for evidence of the current state of the nation's health.

If retail sales in December turn out to have risen just half a percentage point against the one per cent anticipated, and if industrial production comes out at 0.3 per cent against 0.5 per cent, then expect many economists to be reaching for their slide-rules and computers and making new forecasts of slowdown and recession later this year.

The only sense of optimism for the economy at present stems from the Federal Reserve's relaxed monetary policy. Last Thursday's stock market rally was evidence of the away which Mr Volcker's words carry in comparison with other economic policymakers.

However, Wall Street recognises there are limits to what the Fed can do. Employment creation may be slowing. Certain sectors of the economy such as housing, agriculture and steel remain far from healthy. Confidence is falling away as a result of the nervousness stemming from budgetary and tax policies.

The precarious balance of the economy is perhaps best observed by watching interest rate trends. While the Federal Reserve's accommodation has been successful in pushing short-term interest rates down a full three points since November, the longer-end of the market tells a completely different story.

Concerns about the financing of the budget deficit and the excessive monetary creation have produced only a quarter-point drop in longer rates over the same period. It is these high longer-term rates which are continuing to drag the world's savings into New York and pillory the pound and other currencies on the foreign exchanges.

Chaos on currency markets to dominate big five meeting

US faces deficit cut demand

From Alex Brummer in Washington

The escalating projections for the American budget deficit and its likely adverse impact on interest rates and the foreign exchanges will dominate the agenda this week when the Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson, flies to Washington to join finance ministers from the big five industrial countries.

The "secret" meeting of the group of five which was scheduled some time ago, takes on new urgency as a result of early signs that the dollar is continuing its surge in 1985, particularly against the pound. The meeting is one of a series under the auspices of the International Monetary Fund de-

signed to strengthen "surveillance" of the international economy and could be the scene of some sharp exchanges.

Among the most destabilising factors for the international economy in the months ahead will be the projected US budget deficit of \$218 billion by 1987 without firm new action by the United States. The huge deficits have been driving foreign currencies into New York and diverting them from investment in European and other major capital markets. This has contributed to the chaos on the currency markets.

According to senior money

officials there will be an all-out effort by finance ministers from Britain, West Germany, France and Japan to urge the Americans to reduce their deficits. Officials believe that the US is being "hypocritical" about its budget deficits, urging debtor countries such as Brazil and Argentina to trim their public sectors while expanding its own.

The finance ministers will also try to hammer out some common ground on the month's donors meeting in Paris on a special fund for sub-Saharan Africa and April's Washington conference between the creditor and debtor countries. Of the big five industrial countries only France has made a

specific promise to participate in a \$3 billion sub-Saharan Africa fund.

The Reagan Administration has ruled out any support, Japan regards the issue as outside its sphere of influence, West Germany is sitting on its hands, and Britain is engaged in an inter-departmental wrangle over whether it can find the money to support the fund.

The other major issue facing the group of five ministers is what approach to take during April's unprecedented conference of the creditor and debtor countries which will be held by the development committee of the IMF/World Bank.

Labour aim to repatriate assets

By Christopher Hume, Economics Editor

Mr Roy Hattersley, Labour's Shadow Chancellor, yesterday proposed a stringent new system of exchange controls to repatriate British capital, boost investment, and strengthen the pound.

Speaking in Middlesbrough after a week of falling sterling and rising interest rates, Mr Hattersley said his radical proposal would "exert upward pressure on the pound" which was "wholly desirable".

The essence of the proposal is to force British financial institutions to bring back their foreign assets and place the money instead in a new National Investment Bank offering subsidised loans to industry. Both individuals and institutions like pension funds would

face severe tax penalties if they did not repatriate foreign holdings.

"The pound has experienced a massive depreciation during the last five years — far more than that advocated by a Labour spokesperson before the last election," Mr Hattersley said. "The government would have to risk additional imports as it expanded the economy to bring down unemployment, and that would risk a further fall."

"The more that pressure can be relieved by the repatriation of capital scheme, the less need there will be for other measures to protect the balance of payments or the exchange rate." The combined overseas holdings of insurance funds and pension funds had risen from £4.1 billion at the end of 1979 to £26.8 billion at the end of 1983.

The proposed system of penalties on institutions which fail to hold a minimum proportion of their assets in the National Investment Bank or which breach the maximum foreign holding, marks a radical departure from the old system of exchange controls which sought to control outflows of cash directly.

Mr Hattersley said that a possible maximum foreign element in institutions' portfolios would be 5 per cent — roughly the 1979 level which had now risen to around 15 per cent. An equivalent sum to the amount repatriated would have to be invested in NIB stock, priced at market rates, guaranteed by the Bank of England and carrying the same privileged Capital Gains Tax treatment as government gilts. Institutions which opted for

"designated" status under the scheme would be given time to adjust their portfolios. If they did not, they would lose fiscal privileges such as tax exemptions and the right to deduct contributions (in the case of occupational pension funds) and the right to issue qualifying policies (in the case of life assurance).

Investment trusts would lose special CGT rate and their shares, like unit trusts which failed to comply, would be treated as "foreign securities." Individuals who chose to keep assets abroad would lose CGT set-offs and Capital Transfer Tax exemptions, while their CGT would be calculated annually on all foreign assets regardless of when they sold them.

Maxwell to split Mirror Group

By Geoffrey Gibbs

MIRROR Group Newspapers' two profitable Scottish papers are to be floated off as a separate company on the Stock Market later this year as a forerunner to the eventual public flotation of the group's national newspaper titles.

News of the planned flotation of the Daily Record and Sunday Mail surfaced at the weekend in a letter to Mirror Group employees from Mr Robert Maxwell, who acquired the newspaper publishing empire from Reed International for £113 million only six months ago.

The letter calls for an urgent reduction in labour and other costs at the group's London and Manchester offices to enable it to carry out necessary modernisation.

But Mr Maxwell, who says the group will make a profit of less than £1 million from turnover of £20 million this year, yesterday denied reports that MGN intends to introduce large scale redundancies or to close the loss-making Sporting Life newspaper.

Although the group as a whole may be finding the going tough, the Scottish operation is said to be performing well and is heading for a profit of between £3 million and £4 million on turnover of £55 million in 1985.

As a result the company is being groomed to go public in the second half of the year. Members of the group's Scottish staff will be given the opportunity to acquire 10 per cent of the public shareholding in the two Scottish newspapers on preferential terms.

Mr Maxwell says it is not possible to contemplate the flotation of MGN's London and Manchester based titles — the Daily and Sunday Mirror, the Sunday People, and Sporting Life — until they are returned to what he calls an acceptable and sustainable level of profitability.

The group's aim was to achieve this improved profitability in 1985. "Then, as soon as possible, they, too, will go public."

In his letter — setting out the state of the group six months after the takeover — Mr Maxwell warns employees that labour "and all other costs" in London and Manchester must be reduced if the group is to survive and be able to finance the necessary modernisation of its equipment and facilities.

Posgate silent on ban report

By our Financial Staff

The former top Lloyd's underwriter, Mr Ian Posgate, yesterday refused to comment on a press report that he faces a lifetime ban from the market for being found guilty of misconduct.

The weekend report stated that a Lloyd's disciplinary tribunal had found Mr Posgate and two other former executives of the Alexander Howden insurance broking group, Mr Kenneth Grob and Mr Ronald Comery, guilty of having held an undisclosed interest in the Geneva based Banque du Rhone.

According to the report all three face expulsion from Lloyd's for life.

Mr Posgate, who was first suspended by the Lloyd's authorities at the end of 1982 following allegations made against him by Alexander Howden's new American owners, said he was "horried" by the article, which he considered to be highly prejudicial to his case.

"I understand that it would be contempt of court if I commented," he said in London yesterday. "I have spoken to my solicitor and have no comment to make in any shape or form."

A Lloyd's spokesman said he could not comment on the progress of any disciplinary proceedings until such a time as it had run its full course.

Last month Lloyd's took its first major disciplinary action arising from the recent scandal that hit the market when it expelled Mr Thomas Brooks for life and suspended Mr Terence Dooley for 21 months.

Citibank to expand

By our Financial Staff

Citibank, the world's largest banking group, is to boost its UK branch network from 50 to 250 outlets to take on Britain's high street banks.

Mr Kent Price, Citibank's UK chief executive, told Channel Four's The Business Programme yesterday that they intended to use high technology to take the banking industry into the 21st century.

Citibank, owners of Diners' Club International, were now discussing the possible acquisition of National Westminster's minority holding in Diners' Club in the UK. Citibank might consider selling shares through the Diners' Club network in Britain.

New plea for free Common Market

From Derek Brown in Brussels

The president of giant electronics group, Philips, has joined in the swelling chorus of European business leaders calling for rapid moves by the EEC towards a truly Common Market.

Dr Wisse Dekker, in a presentation to the Centre for European Policy Studies, went beyond the familiar calls for a more homogeneous internal market, and produced a detailed five-year plan, for promoting trade, harmonising fiscal measures, introducing common standards, and "Europeanising" public procurement policy for information and communication systems.

The Philips' case, like much of EEC Commission current thinking, is based on an analysis of Europe's poor economic performance compared with the USA and Japan, both with smaller markets.

Philips says that Europe has

fallen behind because among other reasons, wage costs have outstripped productivity; because social charges and public spending have risen faster than elsewhere; and because the internal market remains fragmented.

The company puts the total costs of a "non-Europe" at \$30 billion a year.

The Philips' plan — Europe 1990, an agenda for action — is the latest in a recent spate of industrial calls on the political masters of the EEC, principally the national governments, through the Council of Ministers — to make faster progress towards a free Common Market.

Already this year, the industrial umbrella group, Unité, and the London-based Institute of Directors, have made strong pleas for action.

The Confederation of British Industry is working on yet another blueprint for unity, to be published probably in March.

Cheap butter sales 'trick'

By Rosemary Collins, Agriculture Correspondent

Sales of cheap butter, which officially begin in the shops today, are "a political conjuring trick designed to distract attention from the much larger sales of subsidised butter to Russia and Iran," the Consumers' Group complains.

The fact that the EEC is to put on this special butter is too high generally. It is a make more sense to cut support prices paid to farmers for dairy products to curb excess milk production and encourage consumption.

Hongkong Bank

announces that on and after
14th January, 1985

the following annual rates will apply
Base Rate ... 10½% Deposit Rate (basic) 7¼%
(Previously 9½%) (Previously 6½%)

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation
The British Bank of the Middle East
Wardley London Limited

Midland Bank Interest Rates

Base Rate
Increases by 1% to 10½% per annum with effect from 11th January 1985.

Deposit Accounts
Interest paid on 7 day deposit accounts increases by 1% to 7% p.a. with effect from 11th January 1985.

Save and Borrow Accounts
Interest paid on credit balances increases to the above Deposit Account rate and interest charged on overdrawn balances remains at 19½% p.a. with effect from 8th February 1985. APR 20.9%.



Midland Bank
Midland Bank plc, 27 Poultry, London EC2P 2BX

Onshore record

By John Hooper, Energy Correspondent

Oil companies drilled a record 45 onshore wells in the United Kingdom and Ireland last year, according to a report published today by London-based Petroleum Information Limited. Thirty-seven wells were begun in England, four in Scotland, and four in Ireland.

The drilling produced four oil finds and one gas discovery. Some 57,000 square kilometres of land in the United Kingdom is now under licence.

Petroleum Information says that the oil companies are planning to break the record set last year during 1984, having budgeted for another 100 new wells. Of these, more than half are planned by one company, BP.

Copper at five-year high

COMMODITIES

Robin Stainer

Copper — tipped by many as one of this year's commodity front-runners — has already succeeded in cheering its backers by rising in price to the highest level for nearly five years.

As with the other two strong performers on the London Metal Exchange, nickel and tin, which both recently traded at record levels — the peak price for copper last week of more than £1,180 a tonne for forward delivery had much to do with the weakness of sterling.

Sterling's decline to a new low against the dollar, as always, boosted the prices of commodities in pounds. But there are more fundamental reasons behind the strength of the copper market: world stocks dropped by an estimated 300,000 tonnes or more last year — the first decline since 1979 — and are expected by many analysts to fall again this year, if forecasts of a further rise in demand prove accurate.

Demand for the metal last year, according to a recent estimate by Shearson Lehman,

American Express, rose by nearly nine per cent, compared with an increase of two per cent in 1983 and a fall of more than 10 per cent the year before that. Analysts generally appear to be expecting an increase of about four per cent this year, provided current forecasts of continued OECD economic growth are met.

While output of copper has been increasing, production in the US, where the strong dollar is sucking in imports and keeping local prices — currently less than 60 cents a pound depressed and well below average production costs. Cut last year from the local mining industry for help in the shape of quotas or high tariff barriers to keep out foreign supplies were rejected by Washington.

Retrenchment has reduced US copper production to about 1 million tonnes annually, compared with capacity of 1.8 million, and left the country the position of the world's biggest producer to Chile, which has been expanding rapidly in recent years (and therefore tempering the impact of cutbacks elsewhere).

The fall in world copper stocks generally over the past year has been accompanied by a sharp decline in those in LME and New York market warehouses. LME holdings, at

just under 128,500 tonnes, are at the lowest for nearly three years and only a fifth of the peak level reached early in 1978. Stocks in New York dropped by more than 30 per cent last year. In both centres, moreover, the proportion of high grade material is much smaller than normal, according to traders.

All of this goes a long way to explaining the current strength of copper prices on the LME. There are undoubtedly fears in some quarters of quite an acute shortage of top quality material if the spring brings the usual upturn in demand from the vehicle and construction industries — two of the biggest users of the metal.

During the next few months, some traders forecast, the LME price could rise above £1,200, provided there is not a sharp setback in the dollar. The dollar price is also expected to begin creeping up (Chile, for instance is budgeting for an average for the year of 65 cents a pound), but probably not by such an extent that US producers will be encouraged to reopen currently idled capacity.

In addition to all the other factors at play, LME copper prices have also been boosted by signs of increased Chinese buying interest since Christmas.

Bank of Ireland

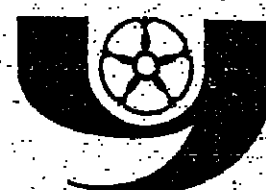
announces that with effect from close of business on the
14th January 1985
its base rate for lending is increased from 9½% to 10½% per annum



Bank of Ireland

Yorkshire Bank Base Rate

With effect from close of business Friday
11th January 1985
Base Rate will be increased from 9½% to 10½%



Yorkshire Bank

Yorkshire Bank PLC Registered No. 117413 England
Registered Office: 20 Merton Way, Leeds LS2 8NZ

Phone Judith, 01-625 6803

Upset caused by politics of Strasbourg commission

British human rights official quick to resign

By Malcolm Dean

Mr Alexander Anton, the British member of the European Commission of Human Rights, has resigned only months after his appointment. Mr Anton, a former chairman of the Scottish Law Commission, is believed to have disagreed with the procedures and politics of the Strasbourg institution.

The European Commission has played a crucial role in extending human rights in Britain. It acts as the initial investigator of complaints about breaches of the European convention on human rights. Two bills in the present Parliament—introducing restrictions on telephone tapping and corporal punishment—were prompted by complaints to the commission, and rulings by the European court.

About 25 per cent of the 320 cases which have been ruled admissible by the commission since it was set up in 1955 have been British applications. The commission handled about 800 complaints last year from British citizens.

Mr Anton said last night that his resignation was a personal matter. His predecessor, Sir James Fawcett, served for 22 years on the commission, including a spell as president from 1972 to 1981. Mr Anton's resignation means that Britain has now provided both the shortest and longest serving commissioners.

Each of the 21 member states of the Council of Europe has a commissioner, but once appointed they are not expected to represent their nation's interests. Each government nominates three candidates from which the council's committee of ministers selects one.

Mr Anton was a surprise candidate. His legal background was in private international law and he was a lecturer at Aberdeen University and a Professor of Jurisprudence at Glasgow University. He had no background in human rights law, and sources in Strasbourg said last night that he had found it difficult to adjust to the commission's constitutional work.

His previous work with the Scottish Law Commission was totally different in nature, and involved a slow, systematic review of Scottish law.

The European Commission, by tradition, ignores the legislative implications of its rulings. Its only concern is to discover whether there has been a breach of the European convention in individual cases. The legislative implications are left to the state to sort out.

Strasbourg sources suggested that Mr Anton tried unsuccessfully to persuade the other commissioners to pay more attention to legislative implications, and was also permanently opposed to the "liberal" tradition of the commission.

(New reforms in Strasbourg—page 17)

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Save Sandinistas, Kinnock urges

By Jonathan Steele

MR NEIL KINNOCK returned to Britain yesterday from a week's immersion in Central American politics with the belief that "everyone should see that the Sandinistas are not obliged by the force of poverty and war to move towards the Eastern block."

He called on Britain to increase aid from the "pathetic figure" of £60,000 last year, and on the United States to abstain from funding the counter-revolutionary forces.

It would be foolish for a country making a sincere effort to operate a democracy to be pushed into dependency.

The Sandinista Government did not want that and Dr Fidel Castro, with whom he spent an hour and a half, had advised against it.

"But the people who determine that are the Americans," said Mr Kinnock. "Our Government could play a very significant part, especially since the Congressional vote is likely to go in this direction, in putting the argument to the Reagan administration that nobody will gain by continuing support for the contras by continuing war and the economic isolation of the Sandinistas."

Everybody would gain and the stability of the region and the maintenance of democracy in Nicaragua would benefit if the Americans would only move to benign neutrality, would move from malicious hindrance to an absence of hindrance. If they would move to help, of course it would be better."

Mr Kinnock, who was in Nicaragua for the inauguration of President Ortega, said the Sandinistas did not take the view of a pluralist democracy and a mixed economy lightly.

This had been a response to circumstances but did not reduce the Government's seriousness. There were deficiencies, in particular press censorship, but he found that opposition parties are allowed to operate in a completely legitimate form."

He condemned Mr Arturo Cruz, one of the opposition leaders who boycotted the

November elections as cynical and opportunist.

The Labour leader spoke to Conservatives, Liberals and the head of the Social Christians and found them "absolutely committed to the integrity of the country."

The only people who supported the contras were the contras themselves, Mr Kinnock said. US still did not understand the degree of patriotism in Nicaragua.

He called on Britain to give aid in particular to the English-speaking part of Nicaragua on the Atlantic coast perhaps to the fishing industry. This would be an important symbol.

Continued from page one

he lowest level of sterling it would accept, and will continue to let it find its own level.

But the Treasury said: "We have always said that while we don't have a target for the exchange rate, we do take it into account, both because when it is moving as strongly as it has done it is probably signalling something about domestic monetary conditions and because it is an indicator of the balance of payments."

The spokesman added: "The Government is determined not to take risks with inflation, wherever the pressures may come from."

The recent fall in the pound has made imports dearer. This has been cushioned by other factors, such as cheaper international commodity prices, which allowed a more relaxed view of sterling for a while. But anxiety about the inflation effect of the late falls appears to have risen again.

A second important change is that the Government is more concerned than a week ago about whether money supply is rising too quickly. The sharp fall in the pound is perceived as a sign that the markets are concerned about whether monetary policy is too lax.

The Treasury believes that this has added to the pressure on sterling from weak oil prices.

Continued from page one

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Waite may return without hostages

By Gareth Parry

Mr Terry Waite, the Archbishop of Canterbury's envoy, may return from Libya this week without the four political hostages whose freedom he had hoped to secure.

His hopes were based on indications he had received from a source on his third mission to Libya, a Church of England spokeswoman said last night.

The Libyan foreign minister, Mr Ali Tamek, said on Saturday that only the country's 2,150 Basic People's Congress (local forums) would decide to free the men unconditionally, which is what the British Government wants.

That decision would then have to be announced by the General Congress, the top layer in the Libyan democratic system, which is not expected to convene until the second half of February.

Mr Waite, an oil engineer, of Oxford, Tyne and Wear, appeared on charges connected with attempting to take letters to England after the Libyan embassy siege.

Mr Waite appeared on Libya television last night in a programme about the hostages, and said: "I remain confident and optimistic, and put my trust in the Libyan people."

But his words had been recorded before Mr Traiki's announcement, which seemingly dashed hopes of an early release for the hostages, who were detained eight months ago when Britain severed diplomatic relations after the siege and the murder of a London policeman.

Mr Traiki also said at the weekend that he expected the release of the four to lead to a positive response by the British Government in releasing Libyans in British jails. The Foreign Office said last week that there was no possibility of the Government changing its refusal to exchange Libyans for the Britons.

Several Libyans are serving sentences in Britain for terrorist offences, including placing bombs and shooting in London and Manchester. Mr Waite visited them in high security prisons at Wakefield and Hull when he returned from Tripoli after Christmas.

The Britons' release would not be a prelude to restoration of diplomatic relations although the British Government is willing to make commercial, educational and medical contacts after this happens.

A man was still being held in London yesterday under the Prevention of Terrorism Act, and said: "I remain confident and optimistic, and put my trust in the Libyan people."

He was arrested last Monday and on Thursday. The Home Office granted a five-day extension to the detaining order, and said: "I remain confident and optimistic, and put my trust in the Libyan people."

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Another rate rise looms

Continued from page one

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Board ready to recognise Notts

By Keith Harper and Jean Stead

The National Coal Board has indicated last night that it will be prepared to recognise the Nottinghamshire miners' group for negotiating purposes in the area to be excluded from the National Union of Mineworkers.

Mr Peter Heathfield, the NUM's general secretary, said that the board had "accepted" many expressions of support from miners loyal to the NUM in Nottinghamshire, and that the union's cause was by no means lost. But he agreed that it made the NUM's fight more difficult.

He said that if the national executive had not accepted the Nottinghamshire area, it would have been "laughed out of court" by the area. It had no option but to move for "expulsion". The special delegate conference to discuss the recommendation for expulsion had now been reappointed to meet in London on January 30.

Mr Heathfield said that there had been no informal contact between the NUM and the NCB on the pits dispute since the breakdown of the last session of Aca talks in November.

A fresh impetus to negotiations could come from Scotland after a meeting there on January 25 between the Scottish TUC and Mr George Young, Secretary of State for Scotland. Mr Jimmy Milne, the STUC general secretary, said yesterday that the meeting was in no way designed to secure a separate settlement for Scotland.

One of the bones of contention in Scotland centres on the Polmaise pit, closed last January after £15 million of investment had been put into it. It was one of the starting points for the national strike.

Before national negotiations broke down, the NCB had offered to put Polmaise and other pits back in the normal state of operation instead of closing them down.

Mr Albert Wheeler, NCB's Scottish director, has now stressed that whatever happened after the strike, Polmaise would never open again.

This has led to a declaration by the Scottish NUM that it will never accept the situation unless Polmaise is saved.

Poll claims upheld

Continued from page one

Individual members had received their voting cards, the official would lose office, although all three had the right to support the decision within seven days.

The Bristol incident is the first proven example of irregularities during the election, although allegations were made in other areas at the time which were never proved.

According to the match, voting is not by show of hands at branch meetings, but by placing votes in sealed ballot boxes. Most TUC members vote at their workplace, casting the one-month voting period allowed during the election.

Ballot boxes are placed in sealed boxes and sent to regional offices, where they are counted. Objections can be raised at any time during the counting period, during the count, and can be investigated by the scrutineers.

Continued from page one

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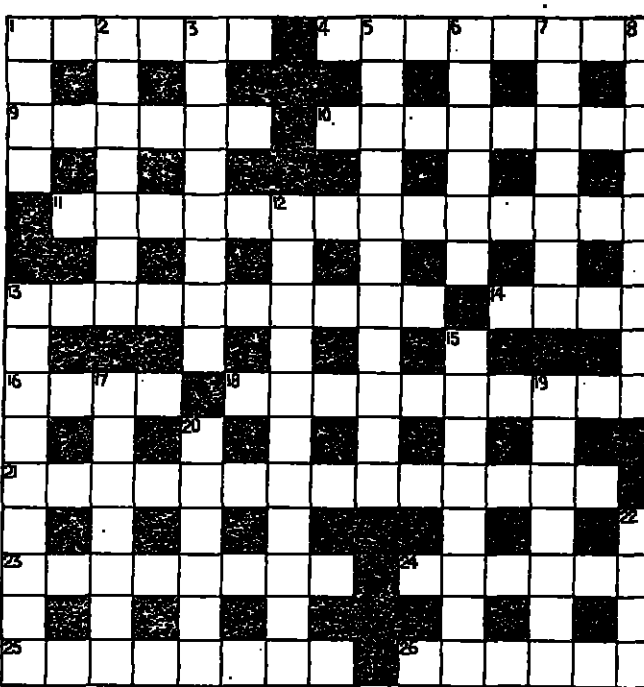
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GUARDIAN CROSSWORD 17,133

CRISPA



- ACROSS**
- Many make a row — get abuse (6).
 - Found employment after church or spoke together (6).
 - Giving a helping hand, dig in a haphazard way (6).
 - Half of them rave about private backing for the person leaving (8).
 - Where food and drink's to be had, new students are engaged in barter possibly (11, 3).
 - The underworld boss turned up with a list that could be controversial (10).
 - An enchanting creature, in general superintelligent (4).
 - Skilfully written article against carrying money (4).
 - Plague coppers standing around some steps (10).
 - Bokers maybe grew fit — he hates that (14).
 - Dressing on the right lines for a Shakespearean character (8).
 - It gives a false impression to edge back before time (8).
 - Yields from TV shares? (6).
 - Losing her head, a dark girl is coming out (6).
- DOWN**
- Mercenary of low rank (4).
 - Steps the novice totters up (7).
 - Heartless George, an old tyrant America's found ready to give (8).
 - Let home-team take a break for a light meal (3, 8).
 - Tear around for example being temporarily in charge (6).
 - Should start to walk easily, but move quite awkwardly (7).
 - Fix Edward up with fur fit for a king (9).
 - The alarm at the entrance (5, 6).
 - Picture a flower extract (4, 5).
 - Giving signals with less energy (8).
 - Hero's love for thin retiring left (7).
 - Fertiliser — used within reason it rates very highly (7).
 - Command an assault (6).
 - Minor point to be put to the French (4).

Solution tomorrow

SOLUTION TO PRIZE PUZZLE No. 17,126

Winner of this week's £20 prize are K. A. & E. Leake, of 6 Oak Crescent, Loughborough, Leics. Runners-up (£10 each) are Mr. Kelly, of 25 Gledbe Drive, Rayleigh, Essex; Mr. R. Rowe, of 4 James Grove, St. Helens, Merseyside; and S. J. Pearn, of Amberley House, Lazonby, Penrith, Cumbria.

Communists decide to expel Star editor

By Aileen Ballantyne

The executive committee of the Communist Party last night voted to expel the editor and the assistant editor of the Morning Star from the party in a move that will formalise the split in the party between the more moderate Euro-Communists and the hardliners.

In a statement, the executive says that the editor, Mr Tony Chater, and assistant editor, Mr David Whitfield, have refused to accept majority decisions by the national congress and the executive committee on a series of matters relating to the Morning Star.

The Euro-Communists in the party outnumbered the hardliners by about two to one at the last congress.

The two men are said to have campaigned actively at meetings of the People's Press Printing Society, which owns the Morning Star, against the party's position.

In addition, they had supported 22 Communists who had been suspended from the party for "factional activity" after the party's London district congress was closed down by the party's general secretary because the chairman and a number of delegates defied an executive committee ruling on the conduct of the congress.

Four of the 22, including Michael Hicks, a member of the executive committee, were yesterday expelled from the party.

The suspensions of six of the 22 were continued until the March meeting of the executive committee and the other 12 had their suspension lifted and membership restored, but were removed from holding office in the party.

The executive committee also decided to convene a special national congress in May. It is at this meeting that the split will come to a head.

Normally, the party only holds its national congress once every two years.

Continued from page one

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Ministers angry over wrong 'signal'

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Gromyko and Shultz claim concessions

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Mr Paul Nitze would not be available to lead the negotiations but would continue to advise him and President Reagan on arms control strategies in Washington.

On another US-Soviet issue which came up tentatively in Geneva, Mr Shultz declined to confirm a report in yesterday's Washington Post that US aid to the Afghan rebels will reach some \$250 million this year.

Mr Shultz said he had "nothing to say about covert aid" although the US was sending "humanitarian assistance" to the Afghan freedom fighters.

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